MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JANUARY 1986

Reaction to Reagan Press Conference

The sanctions against Libya called for by President Reagan in his 7 January press conference were seen as "politically tantamount to a declaration of war" by Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland. The radio subsequently described the remarks in the press conference as "misrepresentations, fabrications, and cheap attempts to arouse hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah." It also said that Libya could not be held responsible for "escalating the situation toward a war." Algiers Domestic called the President's sanctions a "grave violation" of "international ethics." In a telephone conversation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i told the Libyan leader "We are on your side and we announce that any action against the fraternal country of Libya is an action against the Islamic Republic of Iran," according to Tehran radio. The United States is continuing its "policy of official terrorism" against Libya by announcing a "war of economic and trade sanctions," Aden Domestic reported.

ICO Meeting

The ICO foreign ministers declared their "decisive solidarity" with Libya's defense of its policy and territory in a statement broadcast by Rabat radio. Without specifically mentioning the United States, the statement said the conference participants consider the "Zionist-imperialist threat" against Libya as a threat to "all the Islamic states." The statement noted that Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki briefed the conference on the "provocation" against the Jamahiriyah by "world imperialism and Zionism." In remarks cited by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz warned, however, that the conference resolution on foreign threats must be a "lesson," stressing that Libya must stop threatening its Arab and Islamic neighbors. The Syrian delegation meanwhile objected to the Egyptian delegation's presence at the conference, suggesting that the "charged atmosphere" in the ICO is caused by the Camp David accords, Damascus radio reported. As for procedural developments, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali was elected chairman of the conference, MAP announced.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has asked the committees controlling Libyan media to immediately stop all propaganda attacks on other Arab countries, including Egypt and Iraq, JANA announced. The agency also cited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's declaration of solidarity with Libya against any "aggression" in an interview with the Saudi paper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*. Iran's support for Libya was reaffirmed by President 'Ali Khamene'i, who told Col al-Qadhdhafi by telephone that any action against Libya is an action against Iran, according to Tehran radio. The Algerian foreign Ministry deplored the "inadmissible" threats against Libya in a statement carried by APS.

As for Libya's military capabilities, Arab diplomatic sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* claimed that the Soviet Union is about to supply the Jamahiriyah with SS-21's, similar to those supplied to Syria.

Israel

An Israeli military spokesman has denied a claim by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz that Iraq and other Arab countries recently foiled an Israeli plan for an air attack on the YAR, Jerusalem radio reported. Speaking at the ICO foreign ministers meeting in Fes, 'Aziz said Israel's plan had been detected when its planes were halfway to the target of the raid, according to INA.

Egypt

An autopsy concluded that Sulayman Khatir, the police officer sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of seven Israelis in the Sinai, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room in an Egyptian military hospital, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Two Iranian planes attacked civilian areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province, killing 2 and wounding 11 civilians, according to an Iraqi military communique reported by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA maintained, however, that Iranian planes bombed a military garrison in Sayyid Sadiq, inflicting "heavy casualties."

Afghanistan

A Soviet general was captured in recent clashes in Oruzgan Province, mujahidin sources cited by IRNA announced.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Further on Proceedings of ICO Meeting in Fes

Morocco's Filali Elected Chairman

LD071456 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Fez (Morocco), Jan 7 (MAP) — The sixteenth conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers opened here Monday under the chairmanship of Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

In an opening speech he made on behalf of King Hassan II, Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed first welcomed participants in this conference, expressing conviction the conference will be a success, given the sense of responsibility and concern for Islamic [words indistinct] of the participants.

Calling on participants to be "tolerent" and "vigilant" in conducting their works, Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed also stressed the need for Islamic countries to "reconsider our criteria from time to time", in order to keep up with the evolution of civilization, give back to the Islamic nation its place among nations and give our countries the credibility without which it cannot play a decisive role on the international arena".

ICO secretary general Sharifuddin Pirzada took the floor next to lay emphasis on the concept of "Islamic solidarity" which, he said, must be reflected in "our policies to forge true unity".

Mr Pirzada also reiterated the Islamic countries' support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and of the drought stricken Sahel countries.

To conclude, the ICO secretary general called on Muslim states to establish greater cooperation in all areas.

Following a speech by North Yemeni foreign minister and outgoing chairman of the conference, the participants elected Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation Abdellatif Filali as chairman, Malaysian and Nigerian foreign ministers and PLO representative as deputy-chairmen, and North Yemen as rapporteur.

In his address following the election of the bureau, Mr Filali Hailed the efforts stepped up by outgoing chairman, North Yemeni foreign minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, and expressed hope the present conference will consolidate unity of Islamic ranks.

Mr Filali reiterated Morocco's positions of unconditional support to the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, and called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. He also expressed hope belligerents in the Iraqi-Iranian war will respond favourably to peace initiatives aiming to put an end to this war. Mr Filali also reieterated Islamic solidarity with the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples for their basic rights. Pointing to the difficult economic situation Islamic countries are living due to the international crisis, Mr Filali stressed the need for establishing close economic cooperation among Islamic countries, mainly in the areas of industrialization, technology, staff training and trade exchanges.

In this regard, the Moroccan minister revealed the existence of an action plan aimed at reinforing inter-Islamic cooperation in the areas of agriculture, alimentary security, industry, sciences, trade, communications and energy.

Mr Filali then gave the floor to the delegates representing the U.N., the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity, as well as those of the U.N. Educational, scientific and cultural Organization (ISESCO), who stressed their positions of their respective organizations on various issues concerning peace and stability in the world, mainly at the political, military and economic levels.

The Islamic foreign ministers are to resume their works this Tuesday.

Foreign Ministers To Issue Communique

LD071809 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Dispatch from Fes on 16th conference of Islamic countries' foreign ministers]

[Excerpts] The 16th conference of Islamic foreign ministers will resume shortly in Fes, in a closed doors meeting during which issues on the agenda will be discussed at the level of the four committees that examined political economic, cultural and Islamic, and administrative and financial matters.

At the session that continued until early this afternoon, the ministers unanimously adopted the agenda of the conference. The threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah were dsicussed, and the conference is expected to release a communique this evening affirming its support for the Jamahiriayh. This was confirmed by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by 'Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, [Libyan] secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison who, in a press statement, expressed satisfaction with the conference's position on this matter.

Here now is the statement made by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation on this morning's proceedings:

[Begin Filali recording] As you know, the conference resumed its proceedings this morning. Proceedings began with a report by the [ICO] secretary general [words indistinct], then an additional point was raised: A proposal by some African states and also some arab states concerning the threats currently made against the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. The conference unanimously adopted a communique on this matter that will be released by the secretary general. The agenda of the conference was also adopted unanimously.

Concerning the situation of the organization there has been no change in the existing situation, that is, Egypt's presence as a member of the ICO, but consideration was given to reservations by Syria, Libya, and Iran.

On the other hand, there has agreement on the four committees that will start their work at 1600 this afternoon: the Political

and Information affairs Committee, the economic and Social affairs committee, the cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee, and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. [end recording]

At the afternoon session, the conference heard speeches by the heads of delegations during the general debate.

Statement on Support for Libya

LD080001 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The conference of Islamic foreign ministers issued a statement this evening in which it expressed the solidarity of the Islamic states with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which is facing threats from Zionism and the United States, which was not named in the statement. The text of the statement said: The 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Fes, the Kingdom of Morocco, on 7 January 1986, out of belief in the common fate and the solidarity of Islamic states, and from the premise of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], and in confirmation of the support which the ICO has always expressed for Arab and Islamic states exposed to the Zionist threat, and after hearing the report given by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the threats directed against it and the provocation to which the Jamahiriyah is being subjected by world imperialism and Zionism, declares the following:

First, its decisive solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its effective support for their resolve to defend the policy and safety of their land and their territorial waters.

Second, draws the attention of the international community to the continuing provocations and the aggressive escalation carried out by international imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Jamahiriyah and the serious consequences of this to world peace and security. The conference considers the Zionist-imperialist threat directed against the Jamahiriyah as directed against all the Islamic states.

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki commented on this statement by saying:

[Begin recording] As we have said, the conference unanimously approved its support for Libya and asked the presidency and the secretariat to prepare a statement to be issued in the name of the conference in support of Libya and condemning U.S. imperialism and the Zionists. The matter is over as the conference has approved the resolution. [end recording]

The committees continue to study the points that concern them, and the press here, which represents the various directions, continues to follow up the news on the most important issues which are on the agenda of the conference and in search of answers to questions which reporters continue to raise. We have learned that the conflict in the Gulf constitutes part of the interest of the political committee which is trying to reconcile the various theories for finding a suitable formula.

Libyan Minister on Support

HK080601 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0508 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization, meeting in Morocco, has expressed solidarity with Libya in the defense of its land and territorial waters. The Libyan foreign minister told correspondents he was pleased with the declaration, but felt that the Islamic community should take broader action. He said the least it could do was to boycott American products.

Al-Turayki Comments Further

LD081028 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0945 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MAP) — Following the closed session that the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held at the conferences' palace in Fes yesterday, a number of the delegation heads made statements expressing their countries' attitudes toward the items on the conference agenda.

The Libyan foreign secretary, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki,affirmed that some countries have proposed the adoption of practical measures against the United States and the Zionist entity. He added that the "conference has shown complete solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and that a statement was issued in this regard affirming the Islamic Conference Organization's solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and its denunciation of the American and Zionist threats."

He pointed out that the question of the American and Zionist threats was placed on the agenda following a proposal by the Senegalese foreign minister submitted at the end of a meeting of the African bloc. He affirmed that the proposal was given priority and that a decision will be made in its respect.

On the question of the resumption of some countries of their relations with the Zionist eneity, the Libyan official said that this point was discussed at length and added "that any form of relation between any Islamic country and Israel would be considered a violation of the ICO's resolutions.

Replying to a question about providing support for Iraq in the case of any aggression by the Zionists on it, Al-Turayki affirmed that the SPLAJ will stand by and support Iraq if it were subjected to such an aggression as it would do with every other Arab country exposed to a Zionist aggression including Egypt, which in turn will not stand with tied hands in such a case. The Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, also affirmed his country's stand against any aggression on any Arab country or any ICO member-country or any independent country for that matter. But he affirmed that there were other Arab countries exposed to Israeli threats including Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Yemen and the PLO.

He added that Iraq was anxious to condemn the imperialist Zionist aggression and added: "A few weeks ago, we detected a planned Israeli raid on fraternal Yemen. But thanks to mea-

sures taken by Iraq, Yemen, and other fraternal countries, Israel changed plans and retracted after its aggression attempt was detected."

He affirmed that the conference's adoption of a resolution denouncing foreign threats should be a warning to the countries that are exercising threats to stop doing so.

Iraq Submits Draft Resolution on War

JN071605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 7 Jan (INA) — Iraq today submitted a draft resolution on the Iraq-Iran war to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, currently meeting here for the second day. The Iraqi draft resolution stipulates an immediate halt to all war operations, the withdrawal of the two parties' forces to international borders, and the settlement of the dispute through peaceful means in accordance with the ICO charter and international law.

An official source in the Iraqi delegation said taht the draft resolution is based on the Al-Ta'if and Fes Islamic summit resolutions, and emphasized the threat that this war will pose to peace and security in the region and the world and to Islamic countries if it continues.

Pakistan's Yaqub Khan Speaks

BK080544 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] At the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fes, Pakistan has reaffirmed the demand that the foreign forces in Afghanistan be withdrawn in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. Delivering his speech during the general debate yesterday, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan categorically said that Pakistan will not remain silent on the foreign occupation of Afghanistan as it will set a bad precedent. Speaking in Arabic, he said that if we remain silent on the foreign occupation of Afghanistan today, then we will have to accept foreign occupation of another Islamic country tomorrow. He said that continued intervention in Afghanistan poses a danger to the Islamic world. He reiterated that no Islamic country can accept the seizure of a part of the Islamic world by a big power. He said that Afghan people are fighting with bravery and courage for their faith, and their struggle is the struggle of the entire Islamic world.

Referring to the Middle East issue, the foreign minister stressed the need for a consensus among the Islamic countries on a strategy for the establishment of peace in the reigon, which will include the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the right to establish a separate state, nonacquisition of territories by use of force, and a comprehensive settlement agreed to by all concerned parties.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan urged Iran and Iraq to settle their dispute as it is harming the unity and interests of the Islamic world. He expressed confidence that the Ummah Peace Committee is capable of bringing about a settlement keeping in view the just interests of both countries and in accordance with the principles of justice.

Referring to the economic problems faced by the Islamic world, the foreign minister stressed the need for establishment of a self-reliant economic community of the Islamic countries. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that Pakistan wants the functioning of the ICO put on the right track. He stressed the need for economic and material assistance from the member countries for the conference.

The foreign minister mentioned Pakistan's initiatives for the establishment of tension-free and good-neighborly relations with neighboring South Asian countries. He hoped that they will succeed in the search for a just solution to the Jammu and Kashmir problem.

He extended support to the just and gallant struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination and to the early independence of Namibia. The conference decided to declare solidarity with Libya and other Arab countries in view of the Zionist aggression.

The ICO Secretary General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada said later that the conference is expected to repeat its demand for withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and restoration of its independence and its nonaligned and Islamic status and the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with dignity and honor. He said that four committees have been set up after approval of the 90-point agenda at the plenary session of the conference. These are related to political, information, economic and financial, and cultural and administrative matters.

Egyptian Minister Reaffirms PLO Support

LD081054 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1008 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MAP) — The Egyptian foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who heads his country's delegation to the meetings of the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, has affirmed "Egypt's commitment to Arab and Islamic solidarity out of its affiliation to the Arab and Islamic nation."

In a statement he made here following yesterday afternoon's session, he affirmed his country's rejection of the charges leveled against it by some ICO member-countries and reiterated Egypt's stand in support fo teh Palestine struggle led by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He recalled in this context the talks the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has had with Egyptian president Husni Mubarak in Cairo, pointing to Egypt's support for the PLO. He affirmed that "Egypt's policy in this respect is clear."

Ministers Continue Discussions

LD072342 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] A number of heads of delegations intervened during the work of the 16th session of the Islamic foreign ministers to explain the attitudes of their countries on the various issues, while

the Arab group held a meeting under 'Abd Ellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. A dispatch from Fes:

The 16th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers continued its meetings this evening in Fes. A number of heads of delegations intervened at the closed general session to express the attitudes of their countries to various issues on the agenda.

The major current issues dominated the discussions of the Political Affairs and Information Committee — in particular the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis — while the Economic Affairs Committee concentrated on studying the various aspects of economic cooperation among Islamic countries and the development of trade among them in light of the reports of the permanent committees and the Islamic centers.

The Administrative Affairs and Finance Committee studied the budget of the [Islamic conference] organization and the bodies affiliated to it, in addition to the issue of the contributions of member-countries. As for the Cultural Affairs Committee, it dealt with the position of Islamic institutions and universities, and the programs of the cultural and scientific bodies belonging to the organization in the educational and technological fields. The Arab group is meeting at this moment under Abdellatif Filali, the current chairman of the session of the organisation. We recall that the African group met this morning to coordinate attitudes in relation to the issues being discussed by the conference.

Filali Confirms Continuation of Conference
LD081005 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MAP) — The Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and current chairman of the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference now convening in Fes, Abdellatif Filali, has affirmed that the conference will continue its work to the full period set for it to complete the discussion of all items on its agenda.

He was thus responding to a question on the possible conclusion of the conference today instead of Friday, as some reports had stated.

The conference continued its work yesterday evening in public sessions and through the various subcommittees formed in the morning to discuss the items on the agenda.

YAR Minister Makes Statement
GF061948 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, member of the Standing Committee, and head of our country's delegation to the 16th ICO foreign ministers conference, met in Fes, Morocco today, with ICO Secretary General Brother Sharifuddin Pirzada, and Moroccan Foreign Minister Brother 'Abdel Latif Filali, as part of the preparations of the conference scheduled to begin today.

Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani also met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Brother Tahir al-Masri, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign liaison; he discussed with them bilateral relations.

The deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee made the following statement yesterday, on behalf of the foreign ministers and the heads of the delegations that are meeting in Fes:

The foreign ministers and the heads of the delegations of the ICO member-countries that are meeting in Fes, in the Kingdom of Morocco, strongly condemn the hostile threats made by the United States and Israel against the socialist people's Libyan Jamahiriyah. They also condemn the U.S. military moves in the Mediterranean Sea near the Libyan regional waters. This is considered a threat to the security, safety, and sovereignty of an ICO and UN member-country. They totally reject all justifications given by the United States and Israel to implement their hostile acts against the region's peoples. They consider that those justifications, threats and military moves will further aggravate the critical situation in the Middle East region and will increase the region's tension and will create a new direct threat to international security and peace. They also announce their support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and its people in confronting those threats and U.S. military moves to protect their security and regional safety. They call upon the international community to stand firmly next to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to condemn those provocative practices.

The conference will begin its meeting this evening. Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee will deliver our country's speech and will hand the chairmanship over to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Moroccan Minister Meets Various Counterparts
LD071904 Rabat MAP in English 1203 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, Jan 7 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and cooperation Abdellatif Filali held separate meetings Monday with his Egyptian and Syrian counterparts Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Faruq Al-Shar', respectively. Talks Focused on the items of the agenda of the ongoing 16th conference of Islamic foreign ministers.

M. Filali held a similar meeting with the Palestinian delegation to this conference. On his part, secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for external liaisons 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki held a meeting on Sunday with Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference (ICO) Sharaf al-Din Pirzada, reported the Libyan news agency "JANA". According to "JANA", the head of Libyan diplomacy informed the ICO secretary general about the latest developments related to the American and Israeli threats against Libya following the attempts in the Rome and Vienna airports. M. Pirzada expressed grave concern over the issue and said the Islamic foreign ministers' conference would examine this "serious development".

Relatedly, in a statement produced by the International Islamic news agency "IINA", Pirzada regretted that the United States was supporting Israels aggressive policy morally and materially instead of exerting its influence on the Zionist leadership to control its lawless behaviour.

Pirzada voiced full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya and its right to self-defense. He urged the international community to ensure that Israel was not allowed to carry out its aggressive designs against Libya or any other Arab or Islamic state.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Egyptian Counterpart

JN071607 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Fes, 7 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The two sides reviewed the topics listed on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference and ways to make the conference a success so that its results will serve Islamic causes. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations.

PLO'S Qaddumi Arrives

LD072154 Kuwait KUNA in English1915 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 7 (KUNA) — Director of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi arrived here from Moscow tonight to attend the foreign ministers meetings of the 45-member Islamic Conference organization which entered its second day today. In an arrival statement, Qaddumi, who is in charge of the PLO's foreign policy affairs, expressed pleasure at attending the ministerial meetings. He said "The conference will provide a good opportunity for exchanging views on our common Arab and Islamic causes ...[KUNA ellipsis] particularly the Palestinian holy war in pursuit of the liberation of Jerusalem and other occupied lands."

Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid Confers With Iraq's 'Aziz

NC072020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in Fes today. The meeting was held on the sidelines of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The two men discussed the proposals Iraq had submitted to the Islamic conference to stop the Iraq-Iran war. They also dealt with ways to make the conference a success and thereby emerge with practical results to serve the Islamic issues.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Morning Session

NC072236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 7 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt has made more sacrifices for the Palestinian issue than any other country. Egypt has firmly and consistently supported all Arab and Islamic issues.

Commenting on events at this morning's session of the ICO foreign ministers meeting, 'Abd al-Majid told journalists that Egypt does not accept any interference in its affairs. Egypt does not accept threats nor is it ready to accept tutelage by anyone.

'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt's hands are not stained by Palestinian blood, while Syria has killed Palestinians in Tall al-Za'tar. The Syrians have a very dishonorable record, which I could have easily exposed, he added. However, he affirmed, we are not here to engage in squabbles. Egypt is a country of Islamic culture, of Al-Azhar. How is it that such a country can be insulted here in Fes, in this Islamic town?" 'Abd al-Majid asked.

'Aziz on Israeli Attempt To Raid YAR

JN071648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 7 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that a few weeks ago, Iraq discovered that Israel was on the verge of carrying out a raid against the YAR. Speaking at the morning session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference meeting here today, Tariq 'Aziz said measures adopted by Iraq, The YAR, and some fraternal Arab countries made the Zionist entity cancel its aggression after its plan against the YAR was discovered despite the fact that Israeli fighter planes had traveled halfway to carry out the raid.

Commenting on the proposal submitted to the conference on the issuance of a communique on U.S. and Zionist threats to Libya, Tariq 'Aziz said: We in Iraq denounce any threat to any Arab country, any ICO member country, or any independent country, and I endorse what the Jordanian foreign minister stated, that other Arab countries are also being threatened.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister said that Iraq wants to denounce the imperialist and Zionist aggression. He explained that there are Israeli threats to Yemen, Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, and the PLO. He added that an Arab denunciation of the aggression must be comprehensive.

Tariq 'Aziz said that the resolution the conference adopts condemning foreign threats must be a lesson, stressing that Libya has threatened and continues to threaten neighbor Arab and Islamic countries as well as other countries and that it must desist from these threats.

Al-Shar' Opposes Egypt's Presence

JN080710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat —Th Syrian delegation to the Islamic foreign Ministers' conference being held in Fes has objected to the Egyptian regime's participation in this conference. At the beginning of the conference proceedings yesterday, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: The charged atmosphere which we are witnessing in the ICO is caused by the Camp David agreements.

He said: The declared policy of the Egyptian regime is capitulation to the enemy and creating loopholes in the Arab and Islamic bodies through which hostile forces can penetrate to tarnish our history and culture.

The foreign minister wondered: How can a government that claims to be Arab and Muslim reach accord with the Zionist enemy, which is hostile to Arabism and Islam. He asserted that Syria, which confronted the Zionist and imperialist challenges, offered sacrifices in terms of its blood, sweat, and funds, not only to defend the Syrian people but also to protect the Arab nation and the Islamic world. The minister said that Syria is proud of what it has done and what it is doing. He said: While opposing the Camp David regime, we extend our hands to the heroic Egyptian people, who are determinedly rejecting the agreements of humiliation and who are voicing the genuine Egyptian people's will through their struggle, sacrices, and popular demonstrations.

Concluding his remarks, Al-Shar' expressed Syria's reservations on the participation of a Camp David regime's delegation in this conference, declaring that Syria will be the first to welcome Egypt's participation in our Arab and Islamic conferences after it has abandoned the Camp David agreements..

Following the Senegalese foreign minister's speech on behalf of the African group, Al-Shar' spoke on behalf of the Arab group expressing the Islamic states' solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. and Zionist threats. Al-Shar' demanded a denunciation of these threats, which are aimed not only at the Jamahiriyah but at the Arab and Islamic states as well.

It is worth mentioning that the conference approved this proposal, which was placed on the agenda as an independent item.

The conference is expected to issue a statement, expressing the Islamic states' solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S.-Zionist threats.

'Arafat Meets Palestinians in Baghdad

JN071750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with members of the Palestinian popular unions in Iraq at the PLO office in Baghdad this afternoon. During the meeting, he talked about the latest developments in the Palestine question as well as the political situation in both the Arab and international arenas. He also discussed the situation inside the occupied homeland, which is witnessing an effective increase in armed operations against the occupation, stressing that the escalation of the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy will remain our strategic option until the achievement of victory for our militant people.

Referring to the resumption of the shelling of Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian Galilee with Palestinian Katyusha rockets from southern Lebanon, Abu 'Ammar said: This resumption affirms that the Peace for Galilee operation has completely fialed. He also stressed that the PLO will never relinquish its firm principles in any political move so that a just peace can be achieved on the basis of the Palestinian people's full legitimate rights. Then he met with the members of the Palestinian popular unions and answered their questions in a democratic, frank, and open atmosphere.

Postpones Visit to Amman Again

JN081311 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] King Husayn left Amman for London today for an indefinite visit to Britain. King Husayn was scheduled to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat before leaving for London, but 'Arafat has postponed his visit to Jordan, which was expected early this week, to a future date.

In press statements yesterday, 'Arafat asserted that he would visit Jordan when the Palestinian delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi returns from Moscow and after the meetings of the ICO foreign ministers' conference.

This is the third time in less than a month that 'Arafat has postponed his visit to Jordan where he is expected to discuss with King Husayn the issue of PLO recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 as demanded by the Jordanian monarch.

Observers believe that the postponement of 'Arafat's visit to Amman will further intensify the mystery surrounding future Jordanian-Palestinian relations, particularly after 'Arafat's recent statement that the normalization of the Syrian-Jordanian relations will adversely affect the Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Assassination Attempt Against PLO's Qaddumi Reported

GF080708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0635 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (WAKH) — Official Palestinian sources have said that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, escaped an assassination attempt to which he was subjected in an Arab capital two weeks ago.

According today's issue, the sources told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that the country in which the assassination attempt took place contained the incident and arrested the perpetrators and handed them over to the PLO. They confessed the identity of the party who had planned the attempt.

The sources said that the incident happened at a time when Qaddumi's name appeared as an alternate nominee for the chairmanship of the PLO in the event an agreement was reached between the two sides to the disagreement within the Palestinian arena to end the division within the PLO.

The incident also happened at a time when there were rumors in Damascus that Qaddumi would arrive in the Syrian capital in the middle of January to meet with Syrian officials.

Souces close to the Fatah Central Committee have said that there is a division within the committee concerning the relationship with Jordan and recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Today's issue of the newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, published in Dubayy, quotes these sources as saying that Khalil al-Wazir, Khalid al-Hasan, and Hani al-Hasan are urging Yasir 'Arafat to visit Amman and announce recognition of Resolution 242. Meanwhile Salah Khalaf and Faruq Qaddumi oppose this tendency and demand nonrecognition of the international resolution and the suspension of the Amman accord if Jordan insists on urging the PLO to recognize the said resolution.

The sources said that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has met with Khalil al-Wazir, who informed him of the decision made by the committee formed by Fatah to discharge 1,000 Fatah members in Jordan. Jordan had requested the discharge of these members or their departure from Jordanian territory.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Palestinian Issues

NC061850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 6 Jan (MENA) — Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO's Political Department, has reiterated that the PLO denounces all forms of international terrorism. The PLO is confining its armed struggle to the occupied Palestinian land, the natural locus for such action, as he put it. The PLO's armed struggle is geared toward liberating the homeland. The PLO has nothing to do whatsoever with the operations carried out abroad, such as those which took place at the Rome and Vienna airports, he added.

In an interview with the Paris-based, Arab-language magazine *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'*, Faruq Qaddumi said that the correct way to stop international terrorism begins with a change in the attitude of Israel and the United States. Both these countries, he said, should stop terrorizing the Palestinian people and should recognize their inalienable rights. Qaddumi stressed that Israel and the United States are responsible for the onset of terrorism. Their responsibility has only been made more obvious by the recent Israeli strike against the PLO's Tunis headquarters, an attack that received the blessing of the United States.

When asked if the PLO can play a role in stopping terrorism, Qaddumi said that the PLO is only responsible for its own policies. It cannot watch or control all Palestinians. No country, he said, can fully monitor the actions of its own people, otherwise, there would be no terrorist groups all over Europe, nor would there be any need for jails in these countries.

On the attempts to bring about Syrian-Palestinian rapprochement, Qaddumi said: We are looking for closer ties with all our Arab brothers. He pointed out that there have been some Syrian-Palestinian meetings, but said that he wanted to be neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic.

The PLO, he explained, seeks to mend fences with Syria, but it also wants the basis for their relations to be unambiguous.

Concerning the PLO's position on UN Security Council Resolution 242, Qaddumi said that the resolution is not a good basis for a just political settlement in the Middle East.

The PNC has made a point of rejecting Resolutions 242 and 338 in all its sessions for years now.

Our position is that a fair settlement can only be achieved by means of an international conference attended by the PLO, side by side with the other concerned parties and the UN Security Council permanent members, including the Soviet Union and the United States, Qaddumi affirmed.

The PLO official said: The Palestinian people have made so many concessions. Our people have their backs against the wall and they cannot back up any further. They say, enough is enough. We have to take tougher positions than before. This is a world that only respects the strong and those who insist on their positions and their demands, lay stress on them and fight for them, he said.

DFLP Denounces U.S. Measures Against Libya

JN081325 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] issued a statement in Damascus this morning stressing that the DFLP denounces the U.S. measures against Libya and the threats President Reagan made at his press conference and calls on all Arab countries to confront this U.S. arrogance by immediately closing Arab markets to U.S. goods.

Tunisia's Essebsi Reiterates Stance Toward PLO

LD081150 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (KUNA) — The Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi emphasized that his country has obtained arms from Algeria, making it clear: "We have received arms from friends. What do you think the brothers would do."

The Tunisian minister who is — now attending the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countires being held in Fes, said today to *AL-ITTIHAD* which is published here that he does not require from the conference anything more than a statement of solidarity, because the crisis in U.S.-French relations has been overcome following the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

He pointed out that his country aspires for a balance in its relations with the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

He also made it clear that the standpoint of his country vis-a-vis the offices of the PLO has not changed and that Tunisia has paid the duty of its political standpoint toward the organization and that it is ready to bear that in the future.

PLO Official Reportedly To Visit Libya 'Shortly'

GF041930 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Jan 86

[Text] High level sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that a high-ranking Palestinian official will visit Libya shortly to hold significant talks with the Libyan leadership and to reiterate the PLO's support for the Libyan stance in confronting hostile threats.

It should be noted that reconciliation between Libya and the PLO began through Morocco a while ago and it is expected that this reconciliation will be crowned by the reappointment of a PLO representative to Libya.

Fatah Official Denies 'Tepidity' in PLO-PDRY Ties

GF070958 London AL-MAJALIS in Arabic 4 Jan 86 pp 24, 25

[Interview with 'Abbas Zaki, Fatah Revolutionary Council member and director of the PLO office in Aden, by unidentified *AL-MAJALIS* correspondent — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Relations between Aden and Yasir 'Arafat are passing through a lukewarm state. What are the reasons for this tepidity? How serious is this situation, and how can it be overcome?

[Zaki] The PDRY has played a major role in patronizing the Palestinian national dialogue. Despite its geogrpahic distance, it has participated in the Palestinian revolutionary action. I do not conceal that the PDRY was affected by the views of Palestinian sides. The PDRY has not imposed its views on the PLO, and there has been no tepidity in its relations with the PLO or with Yasir 'Arafat except that caused by the Palestinians themselves.

We in Fatah had an internal battle. The Yemenis were torn because of the confusion within the Palestinian arena. Therefore, they made a tangible contribution to the contacts that led to the signing of the Aden-Algiers agreement. Furthermore, their delegations traveled to more than one place for the sake of achieving Palestinian cohesion and to create better conditions for Palestinian action. Yasir 'Arafat visited Aden in January 1985. I want to assert that there is no tepidity in the official PDRY stand. So far, no occasion has gone by without the PDRY leadership sending cables to the PDRY leader. Up to this moment, there has been no serious, radical and clear change toward Yasir 'Arafat or the PLO's legitimate leadership. Aden has had dealings with PNC speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, who was elected during the Amman PNC session. He was received by the PDRY leadership in Aden and by chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They dealt with the new developments in accordance with their recognition that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinian leadership is not elected by the Arab but by the Palestinian people, represented by the PNC.

For this reason, the PDRY was punished by an Arab country opposing the PLO. This country withdrew $300 million that had been allocated to finance various projects in the PDRY, because it refused to stop its dealings with Yasir 'Arafat. The PDRY stand remained firm in rejecting interference in the PLO's internal affairs. Now signs are posted on these projects that say "a project financed by Yemeni money."

Aden was subjected to political pressure from another Arab country also. Although he rarely visits Aden, I would like to affirm that relations with Aden are bigger and more solid than relations with many parties that 'Arafat visits repeatedly and where he receives nothing but kisses. I would also like to say that 'arafat has never asked to visit Aden and had his request denied.

[Correspondent] Much has been said about the YAR island [as published] of Kamaran, on which there are Palestinian bases. What is really taking place on Kamaran?

[Zaki] After our departure from Lebanon, and because it was difficult to stay in capitals and major cities, we found out that it was possible to use this island for retraining our forces. Besides, we have a naval force that needed a secure base.

In addition to our military requirements, we had experts enough to turn deserts into paradises. We hoped that we could do that on Kamaran. A plan was drawn up on this basis. However, after Israel and the United States continued pursuit of us in more than one place all over the world, especially after the raid on Tunis, measures were taken out of caution and wariness. Because of these measures we did not maintain a massive presence on Kamaran, as before. The Palestinian presence on Kamaran annoyed various imperialist and Zionist circles. These circles, despite their advanced technological potential, began to suspect that there was something on Kamaran stronger than their reconnaissance capabilities.

We thank our Yemeni brothers, who made it possible for us to retrain our forces on their lands and for allowing us to move freely on Kamaran.

[Correspondent] Since the late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir closed the Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping before the 1967 war, it has been rumored that Israeli forces occupied some of the desert islands scattered in the Strait of Bab al-Mandab and in the southern part of the Red Sea. Are the Israeli forces till there?

[Zaki] I am sure that this information in not true since I have been in Aden for 12 years. This rumored information is fabricated. It is not true that there is an Israeli military presence in the area. However, units of the U.S. 7th Fleet are there. Recently these units began to intercept Yemeni civil aviation, as PDRY foreign minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has said. But Soviet military units are lying in wait for the U.S. 7th Fleet.

[Correspondent] What are the goals of these U.S. moves?

[Zaki] I do not know their specific goals. However, they are surely far-reaching, and they exceed Kamaran Island. In general, the two parts of Yemen have been in a state of full alert since before the raid on Tunis in expectation of a U.S.-Israeli aggression.

There is confirmed information that preparations are under way to deal a blow to Yemen.

PLO Representative in Paris Views Terrorism

PM071225 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Jan 86 p 12

[Interview with Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in France, by Alain Cheamli — date and place not given]

[Text] *LE MATIN*: Yasir 'Arafat recently accused certain Arab intelligence services of being behind the Rome and Vienna attacks. What are the facts?

Ibrahim al-Sus: The fact that the Arab intelligence services are working against the PLO and the Palestinian people's interests is not a new idea. Abu Nidal is working in close cooperation with some of these services. He cannot take this kind of action abroad without the logistical support of some Arab diplomatic channels. His group has also been infiltrated by the Israeli Mossad, because how else could we explain the executions of Palestinian representatives? Abu Nidal has killed more of them throughout the world than the Israeli state has.

LE MATIN: After the "Achille Lauro" hijacking and the Rome and Vienna attacks, surely the PLO looks very isolated, divided, and weakened? People feel that 'Arafat is no longer in control of his troops.

Ibrahim al-Sus: Why do people insist on classing together the groups led by Abu Nidal, Abu Musa, and other dissidents? Do people do the same when it comes to the attacks perpetrated by Direct Action? The PLO is the Palestinian people's legitimate government in exile and it cannot be held responsible for outrages committed by groups it does not control. With regard to the "Achille Lauro," I would like to recall that there had been an Israeli raid on Tunis and that that raid had been condemned by the whole international community.

In addition during the hijacking the first instruction was to head for Tartus. It was therefore just a few kilometers from the Syrian coast that the commando group received the order to murder Leon Klinghoffer. A few days later the Syrian authorities found the body and hurriedly handed it over to the Americans.

The Americans and Israelis have manipulated some services to tarnish the PLO's image and undermine the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the peace process being developed. It is clear from its attempt to implicate the PLO in the Rome and Vienna crimes that Israel does not want this organization to be involved in any "just and lasting" peace process. The Israelis want a peace imposed on their terms.

Where does our isolation come in? Despite all that, the PLO still represents virtually all the Palestinian people, and Abu Nidal is Palestinian only by name. The PLO is still the fighting force that guarantees the continuity of the struggle against the occupation. We do not regard the West as the only international opinion.

International opinion also includes the nonaligned countries, the Africans, the Islamic and socialist states, and some European countries such as France, Greece, Italy, Austria, and Spain. We have not noticed any change in these countries' attitudes toward the PLO and they are helping to isolate Israel. Moreover 'Arafat controls the whole of Fatah which forms 95 percent of the Palestinian national movement, while the dissidents are merely annexes to the Arab intelligence services.

LE MATIN: Is the agreement with Greece on combating terrorism part of the new strategy to rid the PLO of the terrorist label?

Ibrahim al-Sus: Not at all. This label is pinned on us by enemy governments: the American and Israeli governments. All resistance movements have been accused of terrorism; the Nazis always described the French resistance as terrorists. The agreement signed with Athens is the logical result of the friendship which binds us to Greece and to other countries with which we have unofficial agreements of the same type. This is the first time that such an agreement has been published. However, it must be said that it is a struggle against any terrorist action, including those carried out by Israel, and in this connection, I would like to mention the Sabra and Shatila massacres and the Tunis massacres and the terrorist action carried out by some Palestinian groups in the service of some Arab states.

LE MATIN: Faruq Qaddumi's recent statement on Leon Klinghoffer's death shocked public opinion greatly. (Footnote) (The head of the PLO political department hinted that Mr Klinghoffer's widow killed her husband to collect the insurance)

Ibrahim al-Sus: It was quoted out of context. He never intended to accuse the widow. 'Arafat sent his personal condolences after the murder.

LE MATIN: Two prominent Palestinians recently mentioned the resumption of dialogue with Syria.

Ibrahim al-Sus: We are favor of any action aimed at uniting Arab ranks and at practical action against Israeli policy.

LE MATIN: So there is a dialogue?

Ibrahim al-Sus: We have never been opposed to dialogue.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Military Operations

JN032126 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1608 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

In implementation of the will of our great Palestinian people, in loyalty to the blood of our righteous martyrs, and in accordance with the revolution command's instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to escalate their armed operations against the enemy's vital and military targets. Following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups has managed to place timed explosive charges inside an enemy center in the settlement of Ramat Gan south of Tel Aviv. The explosion of the Palestinian explosive charges damaged the center, killed many enemy soldiers, and damaged a number of Zionist cars.

2. One of our combat groups this morning attacked with incendiary bombs a center belonging to the occupation forces in the settlement of Newe Ya'aqov located near the highway between occupied Jerusalem and the city of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. Fires broke out inside the center, a number of cars were burned, and a number of enemy soldiers were wounded.

3. One of our revolutionary heroes last night managed to kill a Zionist soldier on patrol in the suburbs of the city of Lod in that part of Palestine which was occupied in 1948.

Immediately a large occupation force rushed to the scenes of operations, sealed them off, closed roads leading to them, and launched large-scale search and arrest campaigns on the pretext of having connection with the operations. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat groups managed to withdraw from the scenes of operations successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

PLO Military Spokesman Details Attacks in Israel

JN062103 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: Our heroes operating in the occupied territories continued to carry out their operations against enemy military targets despite the many security measures and arrangements the enemy command has adopted to check these operations. The following are details of the military operations that our revolutionaries carried out 3-5 January:

1. At 2000 on 3 January, as an enemy military vehicle was passing on the ('Abasan-Bani-Suhaylah) road one of our revolutionaries attacked it with a hand grenade. As a result of the attack, two enemy soldiers were wounded.

2. While an enemy car was passing on the road between (Metishrim) settlement and Tall al-Minqar in Gaza at 2210 on 3 January, one of our revolutionaries attacked it with hand grenades inflicting heavy damage to the car and wounding its driver.

3. One of our revolutionaries threw two incendiary bombs at an Egged bus in the New Ya'qob area in occupied Jerusalem at 2110 on 4 January. The explosion of the two bombs inside the bus set it on fire and wounded an unspecified number of passengers.

4. A Zionist bomb disposal expert failed to defuse a bomb our revolutionaries planted in Bat Yam settlement. The bomb exploded at 0830 on 5 January, inflicting heavy damage to the shops and cars near the place of the explosion.

After carrying these operations, all our groups returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

VOP: Fedayeen Operations in Occupied Territories

GF050427 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

1. The Martyr Qasim al-Haj group launched an attack with heavy rockets on the Nahariyya settlement. The rockets were launched as scheduled and hit their targets inflicting heavy casualties and damages in equipment upon the enemy.

2. The Martyr Ahmad Taha group launched another attack with heavy rockets on the suburbs of 'Akko. The rockets hit their targets. The enemy combed the region following the operation.

3. Continuing the escalation of the armed struggle against the vital targets of the Zionist enemy, the Martyr Jamal Qays group launched an attack with rockets on the morning of 2 January 1986 on the settlement of (Zar'it), in western Galilee. The rockets hit their targets precisely, inflicting heavy casualties and losses of equipment upon the enemy. Following this, the Zionist enemy forces combed the region looking for other targets.

4. The Martyr Jamal Hawrani unit attacked one of the Zionist intelligence members as he drove his car near the city of Lod and inflicted fatal injuries upon him.

The spokesman stated that the operation of Ramat Gan was carried out by the Martyr 'Ali (Siba) group. The group managed to plant a timed explosive charge near the enemy's intelligence center. The explosion of the charge wounded a big number of the enemy's intelligence members and caused heavy material damages.

The militry spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces stated that Palestinian revolutionaries later carried out a number of fedayeen operations in various parts of the occupied territories. One of the revolutionaries attacked with his weapon a member of the Zionist civil guard in the Hebron market and caused him serious injuries, while another fedayeen opened fire on a Zionist soldier near the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv junction and caused him fatal injuries. Also, the Palestinian revolutionaries recently planted incendiary explosives inside a wood factory belonging to the Zionist settlers in the village of (Kafr al-Jammal) in the region of (Tulkarm). The fierce explosion caused the entire factory to burn.

KUWAIT

KUNA Reports U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

LD080925 Kuwait KUNA in English 0856 GMT 8 Jan 86

[By Bob Lebling]

[Text] Washington, Jan 8 (KUNA) — President Ronald Reagan, accusing the Libyan regime of involvement in global terrorism, has announced a total ban on U.S. economic contacts with Libya and called on all Americans living there to "leave immediately."

The President, speaking Tuesday night at his first news conference in almost four months, also called on America's West European allies and other friendly countries to join the U.S. in "isolating" Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Reagan accused the Libyan regime of playing a role in the recent terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports, as well as supporting and encouraging international terrorism in general.

"We call upon other nations to join us in denying (Libya) the normal economic and diplomatic privileges of the civilized world," Reagan declared, saying Al-Qadhdhafi's regime should be treated as an "international pariah."

"If these steps do not end Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism," he said, "I promise you that further steps will be taken." But the President would not say what these measures might be.

As for the 1,500 U.S. nationals who have been working in Libya whom Reagan summoned home, the President said: "Let the Government of Libya understand that it is fully responsible for the welfare of those Americans still in Libya, and that Libya will be held accountable for any attempt to harm them or restrict their freedom to depart."

Reagan claimed that "our difference are not with the people of Libya, but with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his regime."

In response to reporters' questions he personally attacked the Libyan leader, calling Al-Qadhdhafi a "barbarian".

Earlier in the day, the Libyan news agency JANA had quoted Al-Qadhdhafi as calling Reagan "an Israeli dog."

Reagan blamed the Palestinian radical Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and his organization for the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, in which five Americans and 14 others were killed.

"We shall make every effort to bring Abu Nidal and other terrorists to justice," the President said. "But these murderers could not carry out their crimes without the sanctuary and support provided by regimes such as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's in Libya."

He claimed that the Rome and Vienna attacks were only the latest in a series of violent operations conducted with Al-Qadhdhafi's backing.

Reagan later said that Abu Nidal, an extremist Palestinian leader opposed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, had "more or less moved his headquarters to Libya."

In 1981, the United States severed most trade ties with Libya, in the opening salvo of the Reagan administration's ongoing campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi.

In his statement Tuesday night, Reagan said the earlier sanctions had proven inadequate and that "tougher, more comprehensive measures are required by the international community."

He announced that he had signed earlier in the day an executive order stating that "the policies and actions of the Government of Libya constitute a threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States," activating the provisions of emergency legislation that allows the severance of all economic ties.

Reagan said he had notified Congress of his move.

"Under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States I've taken measures to end virtually all direct economic activity between the United States or U.S. nationals and Libya," the President said.

Some of the measures went into effect immediately and the rest no later than Feb. 1.

The measures impose a total ban on direct import and export trade with Libya, except for humanitarian purposes. They prohibit commercial contracts and other transactions with Libya including travel-related activities other than those needed for journalism or to carry out the presidential order.

On other issues at his press conference the President said:

— "There has to be a solution" for the Palestinian people, particularly those residing in refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere, but the U.S. will not talk with PLO Chairman 'Arafat until he recognizes Israel and the appropriate U.N. resolutions.

— The United States, working with friendly countries, has managed to uncover and "abort" 126 "terrorist missions" throughout the world over the past year. But he refused to give details.

— The U.S. has continued to work to secure the release of the American hostages in Lebanon, who he said appeared to be in reasonably good health, given their captivity. But he had no progress to report.

National Assembly Declares Solidarity With Libya

LD071435 Kuwait KUNA in English 1311 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 7 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti National Assembly Tuesday announced solidarity with the Libyan people in face of threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

An Assembly statement, which followed repeated Zionist and American threats to attack Libya over its alleged involvement in

the Rome and Athens airports incidents, noted that the military buildup in the Mediterranean indicate that aggressive intentions were there.

The Assembly said that the threats should have rather been addressed to the Zionist entity which is usurping an Arab land and displacing its people.

It is regrettable that such a displacement with its accompanied torture, expulsion and repression was not denounced by the American forces that are advocating justice and peace doctrines, the statement noted.

The Assembly, representing the Kuwaiti people and reflecting their feelings of bitterness over the alliance of forces hostile to the Arab people, cannot help but declare condemnation of the threats against the Libyan Moslem Arab people, the statement underlined.

It announced solidarity with the Libyan and all other Arab peoples under all circumstances and appealed to the American public opinion, "whom we hope would understand the Arab situation," to practice pressures on their government to give up such threats which will eventually harm American interests in the Middle East.

The statement said that the National Assembly hopes that international relations would be based on solid basis of right, justice and mutual respect which are in the world's interest and which guarantees global security and stability.

Official Calls for 'Serious Action'

LD080931 Kuwait KUNA in English 0838 GMT 8 Jan 86

[By Hassen al-Sayegh]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 8 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti parliamentarian Wednesday called on Arab countries to overstep their differences and direct their efforts toward confronting the American-Israeli threats against Libya.

In a statement to KUNA today, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the National Assembly, Jasim al-Awn, said the American-Israeli threats against Libya "are expected", noting that "it does not only represent a threat against Libya but against all Arab countries."

He assumed that these threats are a cover to "an expected terroristic operation, which will be carried out by the Zionist entity against another Arab country or the Palestine Liberation Organization's commandos."

He pointed out that the American and Western media, "which are influenced by Zionism", will justify the operation as a self-defence encounter after the Rome and Vienna airports incidents.

The U.S. has accused Libya of being behind the two operations launched against Israeli El Al Airline counters in Vienna and Rome airports on December 27.

Italy and Austria announced that Palestinian elements, who are members of Palestinian opposition leader Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna's] group, were behind the two operation and not Libya.

Al-Awn said the real terror is practiced daily by the Zionist entity and the U.S. against defenseless women and children in the occupied Arab lands and Lebanon.

The parliamentarian added that the real terror "is the ugly role", practiced by the U.S., when it supports repeated Israeli aggressions against Arab rights and defenseless civilians.

He affirmed that operations carried out by the Palestinian resistance forces "against American and Israeli interests are heroic and legitmate self defense different from the terrorist operations directed against civilians."

Al-Awn, meanwhile, called on Arab countries to forget their differences and carry out a serious action directed against "the American-zionist imperialism."

Paper: U.S. 'Threats' Rally Arabs Behind Libya

GF080945 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0908 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) — In Kuwait, the newspaper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* expresses the belief that among "the good points of the U.S.-Israeli threats against Libya is the fact that they restored and consecrated to a certain degree effective Arab solidarity and a united pan-Arab stand, which we have lacked to some extent."

In its editorial today, the paper says that in its confrontation of the U.S. invasion [as received] and Israeli arrogance, the Libyan Jamahiriyah has found that everybody is on its side, even those who have been and still are in disagreement with it, since any external aggression directed at any Arab place is in fact aggression directed against all Arabs.

The paper points out that the PLO has found itself in the Libyan trench and has placed all its resources in the service of Libya in order to confront any possible aggression or threat, "bearing in mind that the PLO is a target for the United States and Israel in a more violent and idiotic way."

The paper notes that "the PLO's stand is not something new and has not come as a surprise to any observer. The same applies to the other Arab parties who have a dispute with Libya."

'Special' Antiterrorist Division Formed

GF071218 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0815 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jan (WAM) — Kuwait has formed a special division designed to storm planes in the wake of hijacking incidents.

Citing a senior Kuwaiti source, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said that the division underwent training 2 months

ago at Kuwait International Airport using a Kuwaiti airliner. The paper added that the division has been undergoing continuous training on various planes used by Kuwaiti airlines which are namely the Airbus, Jumbo, and Boeing 727 and 707. The source told *AL-ITTIHAD* that the division includes a group of Kuwaiti cadres who are employed in the emergency department and that they are being trained by specialists.

Sudanese Finance Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit

LD051913 Kuwait KUNA in English 1724 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 5 (KUNA) — Sudan's Finance and Planning Minister said Ahmad Tayfur arrived in Kuwait Sunday for a two-day official visit.

He told KUNA in an arrival statement his visit here aims at signing agreements with Kuwaiti and Arab funds on loans to his country frozen after being approved at an earlier stage.

He said his talks here will be with officials of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Tayfur praised Kuwait's support for Sudan and the strong relations between the two countries.

He said a Sudanese delegation is currently negotiating with the International Monetary Fund on rescheduling of Sudan's debts.

Envoy Arrives With Message From Malian President

LD072324 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1746 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jan (KUNA) — The special envoy of the Malian president, Minister of State for Industrial Development and Tourism Djibril Diallo, arrived here this evening carrying a personal message from Malian President General Moussa Traore to his highness the amir.

He was received by Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim al-Khirafi and by Ya'qub al-Bakr, representative of the Department of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: War Mediation at 'Dead End'

GF071526 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jan 86

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Excerpt] High-ranking political sources have said that mediation efforts to end to the Iraq-Iran war have reached a dead end, especially following the recent Iranian rejection of all efforts aimed at finding a way out of this war which has lasted 6 years. These sources told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Iraq has expressed complete readiness to stop this war but Iran has rejected it and has presented new conditions that are unacceptable to Iraq, which considers them interference in its internal affairs.

These sources said that efforts by the Islamic countries have also failed and at present there is no hope for their efforts to succeed. They said: The Gulf countries have expressed great readiness to mediate because they want to end this destructive war. They adopted a resolution at the Muscat summit to continue their efforts in order to prevent intervention by the superpowers and distance the region from international conflicts. They deputized Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, to carry a message to Iran expressing these countries' desire to end this war through negotiations with Iraq. These efforts, however, did not receive a response from Iran.

PDRY

Aden Reports U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

GF081304 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The United States is continuing its policy of official terrorism against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

U.S. President Reagan has announced a war of economic and trade sanctions against Libya, which is an independent and sovereign state. In a press conference in Washington, he asked American citizens to leave Libyan territories.

Observors in the U.S. capital believe that the imposition of an economic and trade siege on Libya is considered a new U.S. preparation for carrying out armed aggression against Libya.

YSP Official Receives Palestinian Communist Group

GF071518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received today at his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat a Palestinian Communist Party delegation led by Brother Sulayman al-Najeb, member of the party's Political Bureau.

During the meeting, they discussed the development of the Palestinian cause in the Arab arena and the level of relations between the YSP and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir highly evaluated the increasing role of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories in their struggle against Zionist occupation and the settlement policy, and their steadfastness in confronting terrorism, oppression, and torture.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir affirmed the YSP's firm stand in supports of the national liberation struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve their right to self-determination, and to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. He praised the role of the Palestinian Communist Party to achieve unity in the struggle by various national and progressive Palestinian forces to confront different types of capitulatory and liquidation schemes in the region.

Brother Sulayman al-Najab reviewed developments in the Palestinian arena, referring to the importance of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian masses to abort the autonomy rule schemes, civilian administration, and other conspiratory schemes in the occupied territories.

He affirmed that the escalation of the struggle against the occupation and the neglect of the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people necessitates action to overcome difficulties and complexities in the Palestinian arena in order to enable the national struggle of the Palestinian people to develop in order to achieve victory and to establish their independent state.

He added that great responsibilities rest on the shoulders of the democratic and progressive forces to accomplish this mission under the current circumstances.

He affirmed the Palestinian Communist Party's support for the Arab peace proposal and Soviet proposals, and the call to hold an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, under the supervision of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Brother Sulayman al-Najab hailed the principled stands of the YSP's leadership in supporting the just Palestinian cause.

Discussing relations between the two parties, both parties expressed satisfaction at the development of these relations. They affirmed the need to enhance them in the interest of the joint struggle of the fraternal Yemeni and Palestinian peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

QATAR

QNA Reports U.S. Decision To Impose Sanctions

GF081114 Doha QNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 8 Jan (QNA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced economic sanctions against Libya that include severing all trade relations between the two countries, a ban on U.S. loans to Libya, and preventing U.S. nationals from visiting there.

In a press conference which he held early today, Reagan urged all Americans working in Libya to leave immediately or they will face penalties following their return to the United States. He charged Libya with responsibility for ensuring the safety of these U.S. nationals, who number 1,500 individuals.

Reagan called on European countries to adopt similar measures against Libya and warned these countries against attempting to exploit the situation for their own interest, saying "the Americans will not accept the movement of these countries toward Libya in order to profit commercially from our departure."

As a result of these sanctions, some of which will go into effect immediately, while others will go into effect as of the beginning of February, 35 U.S. companies will be affected. Among them are four oil companies and a large construction firm that is building the largest water reservoir in Libya.

Press Praises Arab Support for Libya

GF080930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 8 Jan (QNA) — Two Qatari newspapers today praise the unanimous Arab stand of solidarity with Libya and support for it in confronting any U.S. aggression or any dangers that threaten Libyan territory.

The newspaper *AL-RAYAH* says that this united Arab stance has revealed several facts, the first of which is that Arab solidarity is an accomplished and existing fact, even if it has disappeared for some time under the ashes of bilateral differences. It surfaces, however, at the time of confronting dangers, when pan-Arab interests rise above everything else and the Arab nation becomes one body.

The paper expresses the hope that this truth will be an incentive to everybody to mass their energies and rise above their differences, not only to confront U.S. threats but also to confront the greater danger represented by the Zionist enemy, who seeks every means to carry out his ambitions by exploiting Arab differences.

AL-RAYAH says that the second truth that the united Arab stance has revealed is that the United States must not imagine that there is a single Arab who would support any aggression that it might carry out against an Arab country, and that Arab friendship with the United States can never be a bridge over which tyrannical policies and the policies of force can pass.

The paper asserts that the whole world, with the exception of Washington, Tel Aviv, and their agents, opposes the policy of force and rejects the principle of state terrorism, regardless of the name given to it or the reasons behind it.

The English-language *GULF TIMES* says that it is natural for the Arab countries to support Libya. However, Washington must observe that the European countries, particularly Italy, Greece, and Malta, have clearly announced their opposition to the U.S. attempt to direct any form of attack against Libya.

The paper expresses the view that the sanctions that U.S. President Reagan is thinking of imposing on Libya, whatever they are, reflect the usual bias toward the Zionist enemy and against the Arab.

The paper says that the Americans have had a sufficient number of painful experiences in this part of the world, and this should prevent the United States from involving itself in what does not concern it.

The *GULF TIMES* expresses the hope that, in the end, the wise views of some European advisers and some members of the U.S. Administration who have a clearer perspective of things will

prevail, and that Washington will not attempt to play the role of policeman in the region.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Notes U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

GF081254 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to end all economic relations between his country and Libya. In a press conference, he announced that the sanctions, which will take effect 1 February, stipulate a total end to economic relations and a halt in trade exchange between the two countries and any U.S. loans to Libya. The statement also forbids American companies, including the oil and transport companies, from making any contacts or having any activities in Libyan territories. The statement calls on all American dependents in Libya, except those working in journalism, to leave the country or else they will be prosecuted.

Paper Defends Syrian, Libyan Positions on SAM's

PM071427 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 23 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Jasir ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir: "Spotlight"]

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin, the Israeli enemy's war minister, has again raised the issue of the deployment of SAM-5 missile batteries on Syrian territory close to the Lebanese borders, claiming that it heightens tension in the region.

Observers link the Zionist war minister's remarks to the similar U.S. calls regarding Libya which has also deployed similar missile batteries on its territory.

The Israeli and U.S. demands in this connection are strange and without any legal or international grounds. Their timing and simultaneity are astonishing. It is obvious that every state has a right to deploy any arms on its territory provided they are defensive and for the protection of that country's national security, territory, skies, and territorial waters. It is a legitimate right guaranteed by all international laws and charters. Furthermore, it is only logical that Libya and Syria are entitled to deploy whatever weapons they like to protect their airspace and territory particularly in view of the threats made against these two countries, especially Syria. The Zionist entity is unhappy about Syria's success in building its military power which is on its way to achieving something resembling a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

That is why the Zionist generals have fabricated the missiles issue to drag Syria into a battle for which they would choose the time and the place. Israel's other objective in raising this issue is to keep Syria preoccupied and thus hamper its efforts to promote a satisfactory settlement in Lebanon and thus end the Lebanese crisis which has gone on far too long.

At any rate, Syria has not been fooled by the Zionist game. The Syrian response denoted reason and self-restraint. The Syrian leadership did not fall for the Zionist provocations. However, what is really painful is the silence and lack of interest shown by some Arab media and political organizations toward the Israeli and U.S. provocations which would not have occurred in the first place had the Arab nation been united and demonstrated its solidarity which in the past has achieved many military and political victories.

The Arab nation's international position and political influence have been weakened by the fact that the Arab nation is currently preoccupied with marginal issues. That is why Israel, before the United States, is threatening an Arab state, dictating terms, and requesting the removal of the missile batteries. We do not know how far this Israeli insolence will go. After the call for the removal of the missiles we would not be surprised if Israel requested the removal of an Arab capital from its present position to some other place because its present position annoys the Zionists.

UAE

Foreign Ministry Official on Support for Libya

GF080952 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The UAE has expressed deep anxiety over military moves and threats directed at the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It emphasized that it supports Libya vis-a-vis these threats.

This has been stated by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry. He said that the UAE opposes any aggression against Libya and rejects any threat to its independence and the integrity of its territory.

Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid warned that the occurrence of such military actions might pose grave dangers to peace and security, not merely in the region, but in the whole world.

Papers Reject U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

GF080827 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (WAM) -- The newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD*, *AL-BAYAN*, and *AL-WAHDAH* today denounce any U.S. measures against Libya. They say that an Arab response to the U.S. stand is necessary.

AL-ITTIHAD says that any U.S. decisions that are made will fail and that any siege that the U.S. President might declare "against the Libyan people and their government will meet a fate that is no different from that which his resolutions against Nicaragua met or the fate of the resolutions made by his predecessor Jimmy Carter against Iran."

The paper ascribes this to the negative reactions of the Western allies of the United States, who weigh such measures against the Arab stand in support of Libya, the Soviet stand, and the Libyan threats of retaliation.

The paper considers Reagan's decisions to be merely "an attempt to save face because for 10 days he has kept the world on the brink while it expected an aggression against Libya."

In conclusion, the paper emphasizes that the U.S. retreatfrom military action will eventually be counted in the favor of the Arabs, "who are capable of moving the situation further in their favor by supporting Libya and besieging Reagan's economic siege until they break it and cause it to fail."

AL-BAYAN rejects any U.S. measures against Libya. The paper says that the series of U.S. stands and its ferocious campaign against Libya "reveal an arrogant mentality that it is attempting to impose on the whole region." This mentality first began to appear when U.S. fighter aircraft hijacked the Egyptian civilian plane carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship.

The paper expresses the view that what is serious is that all this comes within a new strategy that the United States is trying to impose on the whole world and "within which it will play the role of a global [power], depending in this on its huge military and economic machine in order to impose what it wants."

The paper adds that the United States has forgotten, it appears, that its fingers were burned in Vietnam. It also appears that the invasion of the small island of Grenada has intoxicated the U.S. Administration to the degree that it imagines that it can do the same thing everywhere."

In conclusion, the paper advises the United States to listen to its European allies, "who have experience in the Arab region."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* criticizes the U.S. campaign against Libya and U.S. disregard for Arab and international support for Libya.

The paper questions what terrorism the United States is talking about when it supports Israeli aggression "in its war of extermination and its oppressive measures against the Arab citizens in the occupied territories and outside them."

It says that illogical pretexts do not justify military aggression against Libya or the imposition of economic sanctions on it. The paper points out that Arab and international opinion unanimously rejects the principle of intervention by force of arms, military threats, or the imposition of sanctions or an economic siege by the United States against Libya since "such measures will lead to tension in the Middle East that might result in the intervention of another superpower — the USSR."

In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that there will be an Arab reaction to confront any retaliatory or penalizing measure that the United States might impose on Libya.

YAR

Official on Unity, Anticipated Israeli Attack

GF071744 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jan [WAKH] — The Supreme Council charged with achieving unity between the two Yemens will meet in Aden in the middle of this year and will be attended by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of South Yemen and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of North Yemen.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs, as saying in an interview that the meeting will discuss the activities of the various committees to work out a series of measures to implement the long-sought unity between the two Yemens.

According to the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper, these measures have been approved at a meeting in the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa last month between the two countries prime ministers, Haydar al-'Attas of South Yemen and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani of the north.

'Ushaysh told the newspaper that officials from both countries were waiting for the completion of certain committees of their work, adding that discussions have produced a joint project to exploit the natural resources in both countries.

He also pointed out to the movement of citizens from both Yemens saying they increased manyfold in 1985 due to the facilities granted by both governments, which have eliminated all the obstacles preventing a free movement of citizens and trade.

At a previous session, the Supreme Council had decided to exempt all Yemeni products from taxes, while two centres to market these products were established in both parts of the nation, 'Ushaysh told *AL-ITTIHAD*.

Asked on Zionist allegations Jews were being persecuted in North Yemen, 'Ushaysh said they were a pretext to launch an aggression on the Yemen adding the reports were "fabricated and groundless."

"Any attempt to attack the Yemeni homeland and under any pretext will be confronted fiercely," *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted him as saying.

He said the state of Yemeni Jews was a national sovereign issue.

Agriculture Minister Meets UK Development Minister

GF071902 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of agriculture and fisheries, has met with the British minister of development and cooperation [title as heard]. During the meeting they reviewed existing

cooperation in agricultural fields between our country and Britain and the dimensions of its development.

Further Meetings Held

GF071920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Hasan Sabra, minister of electricity, water, and sewerage, met with Timothy Raison, British minister of development and cooperation [title as heard], who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting they reviewed cooperation in electricity fields.

Brother Fathi Salim, under secretary of the central planning organ, also met with the British minister and discussed the dimensions of future cooperation in various fields and the possibilities for development. Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik, chief of the survey department, also held talks with the British minister in order to develop relations in the survey field and to profit from British expertise in this regard.

The British minister visited Sanaa university at noon today, where he was received by Dr Abu Bakr al-Qurdi, vice president of the university and member of the Standing Committee. During the visit he became acquainted with the achievements of the university and the stages of its development. He also visited the mummy museum of the university and inspected the historic [words indistinct]. The British minister expressed admiration over the developments he witnessed in various sectors of the university.

Paper Rejects 'Interference' in 'Any' Arab Nation

NC080500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jan (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the Arab nation cannot stand still and submit to a joint U.S.-Israeli Middle East strategy being imposed on them unless it has given up the drive for freedom and for an honorable life in their own land, extending from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic.

In tomorrow's edition, the paper states that no one on earth should ever believe that the Arab nation will tolerate any interference in the security and sovereignty of any Arab nation, regardless of the differences between governments. Arab interests are one and Arab land is one, and sovereignty over this land will remain in the hands of the people. The wealth of these people will not remain an easy game for major powers forever. These powers have already exploited the resources of this region for a long time and for no reason, the paper writes.

Attempts to hack out a twisted form of stability in this region are bound to fail. Free nations cannot be kept in a straitjacket forever, the paper concludes.

Cairo Radio Cites VOA on Veliotes' Resignation

NC080916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Voice of America radio reported this morning that U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes has announced his resignation. The radio noted that the announcement came amid reports that differences arose between him and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in October.

Israeli Delegation To Arrange MIA, Submarine Search

TA051955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] This evening an Israeli military delegation, headed by Brigadier General Dov Si'on, arrived in Cairo. This delegation will deal with determining the arrangements for searches for the sailors from the missing submarine *Daqar* and the Yom Kippur war MIA's.

Autopsy Determines Khatir Committed Suicide

NC072039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jan (MENA) — The forensic doctor has completed the necessary autopsy and permission has been given to bury soldier Sulayman Khatir. The autopsy has determined that Khatir's death was suicide caused by asphyxia due to strangulation.

Earlier this morning, prison guards found Sulayman Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Khatir hanged by the neck with his bedsheet, which was tied to the iron bars of his room window.

A statement released by the military prison said that a senior forensic doctor from the forensic department of the Justice Ministry had been charged with carrying out an autopsy to determine the time, date, and cause of death.

Students Demonstrate

NC081124 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, Jan 8 (AFP) — Hundreds of riot police took up position around the Al-Azhar Islamic University here after some 1,000 militant Islamic students massed to commemorate the death of Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian policeman convicted of gunning down seven Israeli tourists, who was found dead in a prison hospital yesterday.

The police were armed with tear gas, shields and clubs, and all traffic was stopped on the busy boulevard outside the ancient university that leads downtown.

The students, mostly young men, shouted slogans of "there is only one God, and Khatir is the friend of God" and "Islamic republic", as they grouped at the huge portal at the university's entrance, not far from the Khan al-Khalili bazaar in the old city.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE photographer and reporter who tried to enter the university were violently pushed back, and told "out, Zionists".

Police were on alert at the village of Al-Kyat Bahri, where the burial was to take place, and at the nearby university town of Al-Zaqaziq, where Mr. Khatir had been one of the 70,000 registered students.

Traffic was stopped in Al-Kyat Bahri as of last night, and more police were stationed in Al-Zaqaziq, 80 kms (50 miles) north of the capital, where protests supporting Mr. Khatir erupted last month at the time of his conviction.

Security was stepped up at the Israeli Embassy in the capital and Cairo's main synagogue nearby, both of which are situated not far from the University of Cairo. Journalists were banned from that campus today, but the situation there was apparently calm.

Jordan's Al-Lawzi Highlights Egypt's Arab Role

NC072054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Jan (MENA) — Jordanian Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has praised the Arab role played by Egypt in various spheres during times of peace and war. Without Egypt and without solidarity with Egypt, he said, the Arab nation will not be able to achieve its objectives. Egypt is the big sister of the Arab motherland. Egypt has given a great deal to the motherland in times of peace and war, both in terms of science and deeds. What Egypt has given cannot be estimated or denied by anyone.

The Jordanian Senate president addressed today's meeting of the Arab Affairs Committee chaired by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the speaker of the Consultative Council. In his address, Al-Lawzi noted that at various conferences and meetings Jordan has called.

and continues to call, for the return of the Arab states to Egypt and for the return of Egypt to the Arab states. In this way, Arab solidarity can be achieved. We are against Arab disputes which sometimes serve the Zionist plan, he said.

The Jordanian Senate president denied that the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement is at the expense of any Arab state. The purpose of this rapprochement, he stated, is to achieve solidarity in order to realize just Arab objectives. The rapprochement between Jordan and Egypt is also for the benefit of the Arab nation and its strength.

In his address, Al-Lawzi called on the Arab states to support Jordan and the Palestinian people by supporting the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is in line with the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit. The Palestinian issue, he said, is a race against time. The situation necessitates efforts to achieve solidarity and unity among Arab ranks in order to achieve peace based on right and justice, he added.

In his address at the meeting, Dr Suhbi 'Abd al-Hakim said that Egypt has not forgotten Jordan's popular and courageous official stand for the sake of Arab solidarity and the achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian issue. He pointed out that Ahmadal-Lawzi's meeting today with members of the Arab Affairs Committee in the Consultative Council represents an embracebetween the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples, a move which seeks to strengthen the ties and brotherly relations between them.

The Consultative Council speaker added: The Arab region has witnessed momentous events from which we have all suffered and against which we have struggled. Our march and struggle are the same, he said, and today's meeting is a part of this march. Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim emphasized that the Arab nation is one motherland. Although it is divided by artificial borders, these cannot undermine the depth of the ties among its peoples.

Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim also referred to the issue of the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, indicating that the number of Jews in the world is presently around 17 million. Out of this total, 6 million are in the United States; they play an important role for the benefit of Israel. However, they do not wish to immigrate to Israel. The danger comes from Jews in the USSR, who number about 3 million. They do desire to immigrate to Israel, something which would represent a new burden on the Palestinian issue should it materialize.

FRG Transport Minister Concludes Visit 8 Jan

NC080652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jan (MENA) — FRG Minister of Transport Werner Dollinger left Cairo this morning following a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communications.

Communique on 6-7 Jan Iranian Raids, Other Actions
JN071735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,077 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's armed forces continue their heroic confrontation of the collapsing enemy forces in all the operational sectors, inflicting on the despotic clique in Iran the severe punishment it deserves.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our daring helicopter gunships raided enemy troop concentrations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Formations of our forward units in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah dealt effective artillery blows to enemy troop concentrations, positions, and mortar positions, scoring destructive hits, and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one machinegun position, killed those manning it, and set one ammunition dump on fire.

3. The criminal enemy shelled the Mandali and Tawilah environs with long-range artillery.

4. The vile clique in Iran, whose impotence in confronting our able forces in the battlefield has been proved, meanly resorts to striking at civilian houses. Two enemy planes of their defeated Air Force penetrated our international borders to raid the Zamqi housing complex and Khurmal subdistrict this morning. One woman and one child were martyred; three women, four children, and four civilians were wounded; four houses were demolished; and one mosque was damaged.

While we ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish the wounded a speedy recovery, we remind the Iranian rulers of what Iraq is capable of doing. They know more than anyone else that we shall harshly bring them to account, as the coming days will show, and neither their repentance nor their cries will then be of any avail to them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 January 1986

Briefs

Loan Agreement With Malaysia — An agreement was signed today at the headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] according to which the IDB will finance $12 million of foreign trade operations between Iraq and Malysia. [Excerpt] *[Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jan 86 GF]*

AL-RA'Y Blames U.S., Israel for Terrorism

JN080839 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jan 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The Real Terrorism"]

[Text] Informed U.S. Administration sources have confirmed that President Reagan will announce at dawn today a number of economic sanctions against Libya. These sources said that the announcement of these sanctions will not mean closing the door to the military option; that is a U.S. military invasion of an Arab country which is a member of the international community, the United Nations, the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic Conference Organization.

Since the Rome and Vienna terrorist operations, the United States and the Zionist enemy have embarked on a systematic campaign, which seems to have been planned long before the aforementioned operations, against the Palestinians and Libyans in particular and the entire Arab nation in general. The planning of this campaign and its implementation immediately after the Rome and Vienna operations makes the observer draw a link between the planning and implementation of the operations and the planning and implementation of the campaign. Therefore, we do not have the slightest doubt that hostile forces conspiring against this nation are behind the terrorist operations that have been witnessed and condemned by the whole world; beginning with the hijack of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and the Egyptian airliner and ending with the Rome and Vienna operations. The one common factor in all these operations is that they have done real harm to Arab issues. The ambiguity and secrecy surrounding the end of these operations confirm that Zionism and its allies, who are behind the planning and implementation of these operations, want to wage an international campaign against the Arabs under the slogan of combating terrorism similar to the international campaign once launched by the United States under the slogan of "human rights" to harm all those who did not ride the U.S. bandwagon or cleared the way before this bandwagon, which was fraught with acts of injustice and invasions that undermined peoples' struggle for the achievement of their aspirations, freedom, and progress.

Washington has tried to rally as many of its allies as possible behind the economic sanctions against Libya and an imperialist international invasion of that Arab country. But when it failed to convince some of its allies, it decided to join forces with the Zionist enemy in violating all international values, principles, and pacts despite the fact that Libya has condemned both terrorist operations and denied any connection with them and also despite the fact that the investigations with the perpetrators are incomplete and have not so far established any link with the Palestinians or Libyans. However, U.S. and Zionist hatred and this common desire to invade and terrorize peoples and impose hegemony on them, have made Washington and Tel Aviv follow their delusions rather than recognize the facts, and so the economic sanctions have come. The United States will continue to wield the big stick as long as this nation is unable to pool its resources and break the many hands and sticks that are being raised over our heads, pride, and right to live a secure, just, and dignified life.

Prince Hasan Addresses Arab-American Symposium

JN072050 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan opened this afternoon the second Arab-American dialogue, a 2-day symposium organized by the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum in cooperation with the Washington D.C.-based American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. In his address to the symposium, the crown prince said: The Arab-Israeli conflict continues to pose a threat of far greater dimensions than was ever envisaged. He noted that throughout most of the last 4 decades the main characterisitics of American policy in the Middle East have remained constant despite the frequent changes in administrations.

[Begin recording] Most of the last decades the main characteristics of American foreign policy in the Middle East have remained surprisingly constant despite the frequent changes in administrations. At heart, the American attitude towards our region, and this of course is an Arab perception, is rooted in the Eisenhower doctrine whose thesis remains the main preoccupation of American policymakers. The overriding concern is a function of world power politics rather than the analysis of the political dynamics inherent in the Arab-Israeli dispute. The primary motive of American policymakers has always been the containment of Soviet communist encroachment in the Middle East. The American perception is that the Soviets are intent on world domination and therefore the vital strategic positions and resources of our region must be protected from communist expansion. However, they seek to achieve that objective by ensuring the collaboration of all the states in the region irrespective of the nature of the relationship they enjoy with each other. While the overall aim is collectivist and comprehensive the approach is often not. The U.S. frequently deals with the states of the region in a bilateral manner, a method which has been formalized in the so-called multitrack approach that has become so familiar. As a result, though pursuing a single aim, the United States has had to adopt many different facets of the same policy to achieve it. The anomaly of considering the region as one unit but dealing with its constituent member-states differently and separately doesn't seem to worry American policymakers despite the many difficulties that this has incurred. [end recording]

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Symposium

JN071301 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Jan 86 pp 1, 15

[Editorial: "Indispensable Dialogue"]

[Text] A number of top U.S. and Arab scientists and intellectuals are currently in Amman discussing this region's hot, explosive issues. The Arab-American dialogue, which is presided over by His Royal Highness Prince Hasan, and the U.S. stance vis-a-vis the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian problem, are issues fraught with questions and probably bewilderment.

Many studies have been accustomed to placing the entire Western world in one square in terms of its attitude to the Arab nation's basic cause of Palestine. Later, it transpired that there

are differences among the stands of states both on the level of the political relations with the Arab world and on the level of the Palestinian issue. Therefore, the issues and studies that will be presented in this dialogue, and the discussions that will follow this presentation will not be more than a dialogue. It will not be more than an interaction between two modes of thinking, two strategies, and two understandings of the facts and secrets of issues in the region. We can say no more than this.

The Arab-European and Arab-American dialogues appeared on the stage of international politics as ideas or slogans following the 1973 war. They were the result of interactions among various factors. Our region witnessed momentous events, the most important of which is the war itself and the subsequent development, which is the halt in the outflow of Arab oil. These developments were directly followed by a European-American approach toward our Arab world, represented by the 1973 European declaration.

In our opinion, this idea would not have emerged had there been no war to make the Arabs feel that they were equal among equals in this world and to make others realize that we were still strong; that we were still fighting on the military, political, and diplomatic levels to establish rights and justice.

Now that we are separated from the event that gave birth to the dialogue by all that has happened since then, we would like to enumerate certain factors which we believe are taken for granted in our current Arab reality.

The first: The importance of this dialogue and the issues discussed in it must not be exaggerated. We should not exaggerate the importance of an American position presented in this dialogue. Moreover, we should not give undue importance to the Saunder's position. The United States continues to be intractable and has not, and will not, show any positive stand that will make us believe that its attitude toward our causes has made any great progress.

The second: There is an issue that must be decided once and for all; namely, that any idea concerning a possible break of the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance is a mirage and an impossibility because the U.S. interests in the region have imposed Israel and the Israeli role. Therefore, striking at U.S. interests is the most eloquent call on the U.S. people to exercise their role and cancel this alliance.

The third: We must have dialogues with all peoples and open channels with all those who understand or try to understand our problems. It is indispensable that we pool our resources and gather our pan-Arab efforts, both militarily and economically. Our battle is: To be or not to be; we have no choice.

King Husayn Leaves for UK on Private Visit

JN081230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for London at noon today on a private visit to the United Kingdom.

Birri Comments on Tripartite Agreement, Israel

PM071505 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Jan 86 p 11

[Interview with Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader and minister of justice, hydroelectric resources, and south affairs by Zaki Shihab in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] [Shihab] The question in the minds of everyone living in Lebanon, especially Beirut, is will there be a recurrence of clashes between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement?

[Birri] Why should that happen, especially now that everyone realizes that a major plot has been hatched with a view to partitioning Lebanon by breaking the close alliance between the PSP and Amal Movement? The field measures taken by Walid Junblatt and the self-criticism which accompanied that made what happened before a forgotten thing. In regard to the rumors you have mentioned, which in most cases succeeded in the past, I believe that what we have done in the way of banishing and jailing those who undermined the ties between the party and the movement is enough to foil the plot. We entered the battle together and we will only come out of it together and triumphant, God willing.

[Shihab] After every battle or clash you level accusations against infiltrators and agents. Why?

[Birri] Fresh air enters a room only when its door or one of its windows is open. What happened is that those who stood to lose from our alliance got together with the aim of turning an isolated incident into a major battle between two allies.

[Shihab] Some people maintain that the security problem is a result of the lack of a real representative political framework for the political and nationalist leaderships.

[Birri] There can be no doubt whatsoever that what is needed is a nationalist political front for all Lebanon and a nationalist leadership not confined just to Beirut, the mountains, or the suburbs. Over the past few months we tried to manifest such a leadership in the form of the National Union Front. What is required now more than ever is a reconsideration of this matter.

[Shihab] Are you referring to form or content?

[Birri] I discussed it at a joint meeting with Walid and other influential figures. Serious efforts are now under way to revive the idea and give it a new birth.

[Shihab] Bearing in mind what you have said, what future is there for the tripartite agreement?

[Birri] Implementation of the tripartite agreement began with the signing of that agreement. As is known, foreign factors had prevented the signing of the agreement in the past but it is now soundly established in people's minds and is in the process of implementation.

[Shihab] How would the developments in the eastern areas affect the situation and the future of the agreement?

[Birri] We are monitoring the big events occurring there. There is an uproar about what happens in our areas but in their [Christian] areas a factory worth millions of pounds has been blown up. It was the property of Michele al-Murr. We have seen two Phalangist anniversary celebrations instead of one and the *AL-'AMAL* [newspaper] divided into two, not to mention the military battles and skirmishes which break out there from time to time. I believe, however, that the tripartite agreement will remove many obstacles.

[Shihab] Former President Franjiyah has said that the agreement was stillborn. What is your comment?

[Birri] I said in a previous interview that we must not forget under whose reign the Lebanese events began. At any rate, he says that he objects to some points, not the whole agreement.

[Shihab] Who, then, was the main objector?

[Birri] The main and prime objector was President Amin al-Jumayyil.

[Shihab] There are those who accuse former President Camille Sham'un of obstructing the agreement. What is your opinion?

[Birri] We cannot just say Camille Sham'un. The Israeli trend is now represented by more than just Camille Sham'un.

[Shihab] Do you expect a new military round?

[Birri] The war is not over yet and will not be over unless a political concept emerges. Since the events began we have had periods of peace which soon came to an end. The war continues and can only be terminated with a political plan that reflects the security situation. So far there is no political decision. One group still wants to swallow up the country and have all the privileges.

[Shihab] In the now famous Ba'labakk festival you said that Israel would withdraw from the border strip by the end of the year. On what did you base that declaration?

[Birri] Israel has said that it intends to stay in the border strip area. It has tried to benefit from the suicide operations by impressing on world public opinion that the border strip is necessary for its security. We have said from the beginning of the year that this year would be the year of liberation. We still intend to keep our promise. That is why we will escalate the resistance operations and change the quality of our confrontation with the Israelis. We will also exert maximum diplomatic and political efforts which, of course, depend on the military effort.

[Shihab] Was your promise based on regional and international factors?

[Birri] It was based on local factors based on intensified military operations and on international factors. Some of these international factors have changed but I do not believe that they have disappeared altogether.

[Shihab] Some people claim that something is beginning to go wrong in the resistance to occupation in the south. What do you say?

[Birri] There is nothing wrong. We in Amal let others disagree as to what name they should give it. Some call it national resistance, some call it Islamic resistance, and others call it faithful resistance. We do not claim that Amal represents all the resistance but I say that we are the backbone of the resistance. It is a charge we do not deny and an honor which we do not boast about. What is important is that the land should be liberated.

[Shihab] You have met with UN Assistant Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime. Did he suggest reviving military negotiations with the enemy within the armistice framework?

[Birri] There is no room for reconsideration or revival of the military negotiations particularly since Israel's return to the border strip which means that it has returned to the 1978 situation except where Jazzin is concerned. Holding military negotiations would mean that we would reconsider Resolution 425.

[Shihab] What did Aime tell you?

[Birri] He gave me some negative news regarding the future of the border strip. He said that Israel has changed what it had previously said to the effect that it would withdraw before 19 November. I therefore gave him a message for Perez de Cuellar on the great dangers threatening the entire region, not just Lebanon.

[Shihab] In light of what you have just said, will you keep your promise of carrying the battle to the interior of occupied Palestine?

[Birri] We will let time confirm or deny that.

[Shihab] What about the Jazzin case? Does it not threaten serious developments in the future?

[Birri] It is indeed an Israeli trap. Israel uses it to blackmail the Christians. The influential Christian circles have so far not handled it correctly which is very regrettable. It should have been handled by the Jazzin functionaries on the basis of a clear stand toward Israel and Lahd. This case should be handled as a part of the Lebanese cause and the south Lebanon cause and on the basis of liberation.

[Shihab] The movement has been accused of hegemony and of banning activities of other parties and political movements allied to you in Beirut. What is your answer?

[Birri] What you say is a reflection of a situation which the movement does not like to see prevail. We do not wish to be in charge of security and other matters. This is a temporary situation and a result of certain circumstances and not at all a result of a decision by the Amal Movement. The circumstances are not the movement's doing.

[Shihab] And what about the camps war? Is it over?

[Birri] I have already said and I repeat that we work day and night to prevent any problem. The coordination committee is playing an effective and active role. The rallies held and speeches made by the movement's representatives are the best answer confirming cooperation between those deprived of their land and those deprived in their own land.

Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah Aide Shot, Wounded

NC071010 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] This morning gunmen shot and wounded the aide to Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah in the area of Bi'r al-'Abd. Tension immediately rose in Bi'r al-'Abd and other neighborhoods in the southern suburb. The presence of armed men was also noted.

IDF, Militiamen Reinforce Positions in Eastern Sector

NC071441 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent has reported from western Al-Biqa' that a confrontation between the Lebanese Army and agent Lahd militiamen took place today in Taw'amat Niha. The Army was forced to reply to provocative acts against its positions.

In another development, the Israeli occupation forces and Lahd militiamen have continued to reinforce their positions in the eastern sector. The citizens fear that these forces might carry out a military operation against the western sector.

Southern Villages Shelled; Fighting East of Sidon

NC080823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces and the agent militias have continued their savage attacks on the villages of the steadfast south. Al-Nabatiyah, Habbush, and Kafr Rumman last night came under unprecedented, savage shellfire, which continued until dawn today. The shelling caused serious material damage. Several houses in Kafr Rumman and Habbush were set on fire. The government house in Al-Nabatiyah municipality was hit, and four vehicles belonging to the internal security forces and the Al-Nabatiyah municipality were burned.

Meanwhile, intermittent clashes are taking place on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat combat lines involving the use of automatic weapons and some rockets. The Beirut lines are calm. Traffic is normal at the Qasqas and Al-Kafa'at crossing points.

According to reports from Sidon, violent clashes are taking place on the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus lines, involving the use of various types of weapons.

Syrian Citizen Executed for Spying for Israel
JN081222 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A Syrian national, Faysal Fu'ad Hasan, was executed in the Al-'Abbasiyin Square in Damascus today after being convicted of spying for Israel.

Information Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting
JN071246 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus —Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh left Damascus today for Dakar to attend the nonaligned states information ministers' conference. The information minister is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Dr Sabir Falhut, director general of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY, SANA; 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, director of the information department at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr 'Adil Za'bub, director of the information minister's office.

AL-BA'TH Urges Facing U.S.-Israeli 'Aggression'
JN080856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Let Us Face the U.S.- Zionist Aggression," *AL-BA'TH* says: Those who have been observing the U.S.-Zionist provocation campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah from the beginning have not found any evidence that the Rome and Vienna operations constituted a cause for the expected aggression. The provocation and threat campaign created certain pieces of evidence to clearly show that the U.S. Administration and its strategic ally took the two operations as a pretext for aggression, exactly like Israel's pretext to justify its invasion of Lebanon following the killing of its employee in London.

Here we must wonder about the real intentions behind the joint U.S.-Zionist plot, which is based on igniting the fuse of war in the region. *AL-BA'TH* adds: Observers are unanimous that last year was really a year of successive defeats for the imperialist hegemony plan over the region. However, it was also the year of victories for the Arab liberation movement and our nation's masses under Al-Asad's Syria, which has been defending and preserving the Arab existence with manhood, honor, and pride.

The paper said: Therefore, the idea of revenge was not directed only against Syria and Libya but also against the entire Arab nation. Therefore, the United States and Israeli coordinated to create flareups in the security situations in the Arab east, through the southern Lebanese region; and in the Arab west, through an aggression against Libya.

These attempts cannot hide under the cover of peace for Galilee or of filling the vacuum in the Mediterranean, as the U.S. defense secretary claims. These attempts are an armed escalation that threatens world peace and security, with the aim of creating a suitable climate to implement the U.S.-Zionist plot or to make the Middle East region an exclusive U.S. zone.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: Will the Arabs rise to confront the fierce onslaught that is aimed against the entire Arab existence? It is an urgent requirement for which our masses are aspiring to realize victory.

Knesset Members Attacked at Temple Mount
TA081151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Members of the Knesset Interior Committee were attacked by a large mob of Arabs this morning while on a tour of the Temple Mount. Reports from the Mount say the committee was attempting to tour Solomon's Stables at the southeastern corner of the Mount, which is situated close to the Al-Aqsa Mosque. A large police force had to be called in to extricate the committee members from the area, and there were disturbances in the Knesset plenum this morning when the Interior Committee returned from its visit. Jack Katzenell reports from the Knesset:

An agitated and disheveled Knesset member, Ge'ula Kohen, of the right-wing Tehiya Party, burst into the plenum and demanded the floor. Deputy Speaker Eli'ezer Shostak refused, and, after a brief altercation, Kohen was ejected from the chamber. She wants to tell the house about the incident on the Temple Mount a short while ago, where a group of Knesset members had to be rescued by the police from an angry crowd of Arabs. Also in the group was Jacques Amir, of the Labor Party. He put his request more diplomatically, in accordance with the house rules, and he was allowed to take the floor. He described how the group, led by Interior Committee Chairman Dov Shilansky, arrived at the Temple Mount and was struck by Arabs, presumably officials of the Waqf, The Muslim Trust. We heard they were told that the official Knesset photographers must remain outside the mosque. Then the Jerusalem police commander, Hayim Albaldes, advised the group to postpone the visit to the mosque until after prayers. In the meantime, he suggested, they could tour the other places on the Mount. According to the Knesset members, the loudspeakers on the mosque began shouting an alarm. The Jews are on the Haram al-Sharif, 'Alayhum [Arabic for: holy site; let's attack them]. Arab workers began arriving from every quarter, the Knesset members say, pushing and punching the Knesset members and threatening them with ugly signs of the throat being cut. At one point, Dov Shilansky's parliamentary aide was locked inside Solomon's Stables, with the rest of the group outside. The Knesset members say the Muslim officials were well-organized with walkie-talkie radios, while the police were hopelessly outnumbered and unarmed. In order to tell of the incident, Jacques Amir had interrupted a discussion on the northern border settlements, so Defense Minister Rabin was in the chamber. He promised that he would look into the incident and any measures necessary would be taken.

Temple Mount 'Quiet,' 'Very Tense'
TA081237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Conversation between studio announcer Mikha'el Bashan and reporter Jerry Cheslow on the Temple Mount — live]

[Text] [Bashan] Jerry, what's the situation now?

[Cheslow] One of the doorways has in fact been smashed. It was smashed when a group of youths, some eyewitnesses say that 50 to 60 youths tried to break into that gate of the Temple Mount. It happened when the muezzin called on the people to save the Al-Aqsa Mosque. What happened at the mosque was that, also at the Temple Mount, was Knesset members from the Knesset Interior Committee had come to see what is allegedly illegal building under the Temple Mount, and the trouble started when they wanted the photographers to photograph them against this building, in Solomon's Stables Street, and the Waqf, members of the Waqf, tried to prevent them from photographing. A group gathered and they chased the Knesset members as the Knesset members continued their tour. Eventually the police had to extricate the Knesset members from the Old City. Right now, at Lions Gate, there is a burning tire. Most of the shops in the area of the Temple Mount are closed, and at present it's quiet but very tense.

[Bashan] Jerry, was there any sort of warning given to Waqf officials in advance of the meeting, that the members of the Knesset Interior Committee would be coming?

[Cheslow] I don't know that for sure, but I know that the committee meeting, or the committee tour, had been planned in advance. It wasn't a sudden thing, and I have spoken to people who helped in the organization of the tour, but to say that the Waqf officials actually knew in advance, that I can't tell you. I assume they did.

[Bashan] So their position, from what you are saying, seems to be that there was some kind of provocation?

[Cheslow] Well, the Knesset Interior Committee had come to investigate claims from a group called the Faithful of the Temple Mount that a lot of illegal building is taking place on the Temple Mount. They claimed that a monument has been built to the Sabra and Shatila victims, that other prayer areas have been built, and that the Waqf is changing the status quo in that way, so the Knesset Interior Committee investigation, or tour itself, might be seen as a provocation, Mikha'el.

[Bashan] Jerry, have you seen a newly built monument to victims of Sabra and Shatila on the Temple Mount?

[Cheslow] Right now the Temple Mount is closed, and I haven't seen it, simply because I've never looked for it, Mikha'el, but it doesn't mean that it's not there.

[Bashan] Thank you very much.

Police Patrol Area; Hilel Comments
TA081248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tense quiet is now prevailing on the Temple Mount after Knesset Interior Committee members were attacked there this morning during a tour they were conducting in the area. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that large police and border police forces are patrolling the Temple Mount and Jewish Quarter area. The large mob which had gathered there dispersed quietly.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel forbade the Knesset Interior Committee to return to the Temple Mount this afternoon to

continue their tour, which runs counter to the intention of Committee Chairman Dov Shilansky. Shlomo Hilel expressed regret over the incident, saying that the visit to the Temple Mount was conducted without his knowledge. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami adds that the Knesset speaker made his decision after consultation with the Knesset's legal adviser and secretary general.

Knesset Members Shilansky and Ne'eman said that during the rioting on the Temple Mount, the police were left helpless and that reinforcements, who were alerted to the site, arrived after a long delay.

In reaction to accusations by the Knesset Interior Committee members that the police force assigned to guard their visit to the Temple Mount was insufficient, Deputy Commander Hayim Albaldes said the policemen did what they were entrusted with in the best possible manner and defended the Knesset members. He added that if the members had not insisted on visiting Solomon's Stables, the rioting could have been prevented. Albaldes also said that the reinforcements alerted to the site arrived quickly.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said the incident will not harm relations between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem. He was talking to our correspondent Yaron Enosh.

Muslim Council Sends Letter

TA081303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1247 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The East Jerusalem Supreme Muslnm Council has sent a letter to the prime minister demanding that it be returned the keys to the gates of the Temple Mount, which it claims were confiscated by the police. The chairman of the council, Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, says in the letter that the Knesset members brought with them to the Temple Mount several extremists who carried photographic and television equipment without permission. Shaykh al-'Alami condemns the police intervention, claiming that police and Army personnel hit some of the guards. He also notes in the letter that the Temple Mount mosque is a mosque for Muslims, and that only they have the right to open and close the gates.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum adds that despite the call by the Knesset speaker to Knesset Member Dov Shilansky not to return to the Temple Mount, Dov Shilansky plans to return there in a short while, saying that he will do so in a private capacity.

Iraqi Report of 'Foiled' Attack on YAR Denied

TA080541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq and other Arab countries had recently foiled an Israeli plan for an air attack on North Yemen. He was speaking at the Islamic Conference meeting in Morocco. However, an Israeli military spokesman has denied the report.

'Possibility' of Attack Denied

TA080818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The CBS television network reported in the United States last night that Pentagon officials believe Israel is examining the possibility of attacking terrorist camps in [North] Yemen. Jerusalem says this is totally unfounded.

Envoy to UN Supports Reagan Sanctions on Libya

TA081218 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1130 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Israeli ambassador at the United Nations has supported President Reagan's decision to impose sanctions on Libya and called on the other countries to adopt a similar attitude. The ambassador stressed that this is the only hope for fighting international terrorism.

Tunisian Jews Warned of Possible Operation

GF071948 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jan 86 p 1, 23

[Text] Paris — Well-informed French sources said that at the end of last week Israel urged Tunisian Jews to leave for France or another European country and then proceed on to Israel lest they be subjected to aggression following any Israeli military operation, as was the case after the operation against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. These sources added that the Israeli request was conveyed to the Jewish community in Tunisia through French rabbis.

The Israeli request said: Israel calls on all Jews in Tunisia to leave urgently, even if their departure is temporary — as whoever wishes to return to Tunisia can do so afterward — because Israel is preparing to carry out a military operation.

It has been learned that hundreds of Tunisian Jews have responded to the Israeli call and have taken their families to France. They have great fears in the wake of the Israeli warning.

Shamir on Boycott, Military Action Against Libya

PM061525 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir by Paolo Guzzanti in Jerusalem; date not given]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem — [Guzzanti] I would like to know whether or not the economic sanctions that Prime Minister Peres, among others, has called for against Libya are an alternative to a military attack on your part.

[Shamir] We reserve the right to use every means available when it comes to dealing a blow to terrorism. Including military means.

[Guzzanti] Do you have any concrete evidence against Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Shamir] We have enough evidence to dispel any doubts on our part.

[Guzzanti] For instance?

[Shamir] Come now, everyone knows; it is enough to read Al-Qadhdhafi's latest statements: They merely reinforce the image of one of the world leaders of terrorism. Since his strength lies in the money he receives from those who buy his oil, and since he hurls that strength back at the world in the form of terror, I believe that everyone should cut off the supply of money with which Al-Qadhdhafi nurtures terrorism.

[Guzzanti] It will be difficult to persuade Libyan oil purchasers.

[Shamir] Oil is plentiful and nobody is forced to buy Libyan oil.

[Guzzanti] How do you explain the fact that the United States initially forbade a possible retaliation by you and then Reagan gave signs almost of encouragement in that direction?

[Shamir] I can explain it very simply: There was a misunderstanding. The United States never dreamed of forbidding us from or even of advising us against, carrying out a military action against Libya. Never. It is as fully aware as we are that terrorism must be destroyed.

[Guzzanti] Do you claim Israel's right to carry out military actions in any country?

[shamir] We will hit terrorism wherever it may be hiding, wherever it finds hospitality and has its bases.

[Guzzanti] So will you hit Abu Nidal too?

[Shamir] Whenever and wherever we can. Without the slightest hesitation.

[Guzzanti] May I ask you whether Labor's prime minister, Shim'on Peres, shares these ideas of yours?

[Shamir] There is no political [illegible]greement on these matters in Israel either between the leade[illegible] between the parties or among the citizens. The parties and the men who lead them hold differing opinions on other matters.

[Guzzanti] Such as on the borders, the occupied territories, and the settlements, for instance?

[Shamir] Yes, of course. And also on various aspects of the issue of resolving the conflict. But, as you can see, these are less topical and urgent issues compared to those on which we are united and agreed, namely, the country's security and economic crisis.

[Guzzanti] Mr Shamir, Israeli-Italian relations are somewhat unsteady. What is their status at present?

[Shamir] Friendly and cordial, I would say. Yes, very friendly. We often have different viewpoints on matters concerning the Middle East. I would say that the *Achille Lauro* affair highlighted several of these differences....

[Guzzanti] Compared to the days of the *Lauro* affair, how do things stand now between Rome and Jerusalem?

[Shamir] I would say that there is a much greater understanding of our positions on Italy's part.

[Guzzanti] Are you referring to the Italian public's attitude following the Fiumicino massacre?

[Shamir] No, I am referring, rather, to direct contacts with Italian political leaders.

[Guzzanti] May I ask you, then, whether your requests for a severance of economic links with Libya are addressed primarily to countries such as Italy?

[Shamir] Precisely so: They primarily concern Italy and the countries which, through their business activities, support the Libyan economy and therefore Al-Qadhdhafi's freedom of action in the field of terrorism.

[Guzzanti] Have you received any replies from Rome?

[Shamir] Not direct ones. But I have read several very interesting statements from Italian leaders, and this encourages us.

[Guzzanti] Mr Shamir, the Italian public expects a great deal from the possibility of an Israeli-Jordanian accord for a final and honorable settlement of the Palestinian problem.

[Shamir] We are all working for peace. We are often called hawks, who knows what kind of suspicious delight in war is attributed to us, but it is forgotten that throughout our existence we have done nothing but seek and pursue peace. You must bear in mind that our country's public are very united and are fully aware of the depth of Arab hostility against us.

[Guzzanti] Is the accord with Jordan making progress or not?

[Shamir] It is making laborious progress, with major problems. You know that the command of 'Arafat's PLO now has its headquarters in Amman, in the Jordanian capital, and from there it sends instructions and money to nurture the terrorism of the Arabs who live here. You will understand that this is not a factor that encourages smiles and peace.

[Guzzanti] Nor is the fact that the Palestinians have no homeland.

[Shamir] We set the problem of our security ahead of all others, as any sovereign state would do. And the situation is that the PLO, settled in Amman, plans terrorism from there; from Lebanon they shoot at us with "katyushas" and they fire their field guns at Qiryat Shamona: Something must be done to stop those attacks on our people in Galilee. A certain rapprochement has even taken place between Shi'ites and Palestinians in Lebanon.

[Guzzanti] That demonstrates the urgent need for an accord with Jordan.

[Shamir] Let us hope so. The Jordanian press is opposed to it. We will have to wait and see what the Jordanian Government does. We are waiting.

[Guzzanti] What about relations with Egypt?

[Shamir] They too are by no means entirely satisfactory. There was that terrible episode of the Israeli tourists killed by the Egyptian soldier....

[Guzzanti] It ended with the murderer being sentenced to life imprisonment, however. No matter how unpleasant and distressing, the incident should be closed.

[Shamir] It is not closed for us. It is not so much or not only a matter of a sudden fit of madness on the part of a soldier. The Egyptians must give us clear and convincing explanations of the reasons why aid could not be administered to the wounded Israeli citizens who died because of the Egyptian refusal to allow a doctor to attend. Why? They must tell us. Meanwhile, the Egyptian newspapers still furnish accounts of the episode that are a long way from the truth.

[Guzzanti] People in Europe believe you will never reach peace as long as you maintain such a scrupulous record of your conflicts with your neighbors.

[Shamir] People in Europe would do better to put themselves in our shoes. Perhaps this is now becoming easier with Arab terrorism at home. But, you see, we have always proceeded from these two principles: the assertion of our defense against hostile acts from abroad and the cautious and constant quest for peace.

[Guzzanti] But you are accused of using military superiority for an essentially aggressive and expansive policy.

[Shamir] Nonsense. Our so-called aggressiveness is actually the steadfastness with which we can make it very costly to attack us. Our steadfastness has hitherto guaranteed our existence. On the other hand we are united and agreed in the quest for peace — never tired of defending ourselves, never tired of seeking peace.

[Guzzanti] Israel is criticized or admired among other things for the extraordinary and sometimes suspect efficiency of its secret services.

[Shamir] Give me an example.

[Guzzanti] For instance, some maintain that Israel's secret services knew about the men and the plans for the *Achille Lauro* hijacking before it took place.

[Shamir] Oh yes? I know little about the secrets of our secret services. And even if, by chance, I did know some secrets, as you can imagine I would keep them secret.

[Guzzanti] What do you think of the Syrian peace in Lebanon?

[Shamir] From the Israeli viewpoint, which is that of the security of our borders, I would say that it worked for a while. But it has already started to go wrong, since the attacks on our cities have resumed.

[Guzaanti] Will you be engaging in further military actions in those directions?

[Shamir] We shall see. I will answer you, as any Israeli would, by saying that the priority is to guarantee security. And if those attacks from Lebanon continue, something will have to be done.

[Guzzanti] As for Libya, do you confirm that the Americans have given you the go-ahead for a retaliation?

[Shamir] No. I confirm that there has never been any U.S. pressure in the opposite direction. I would say — I have already said it but I want to repeat it — that our government and the U.S. Government are entirely agreed on what kind of response to issue to terrorism. Everyone must play his own part and everyone uses the means available to him.

[Guzzanti] Any means at all?

[Shamir] Yes, any. On this our government is in full agreement and in close contact with the U.S. Government. I would say that there is no difference of position between us.

Military, Intelligence Differ on Retaliatory Plan

GF071958 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jan 86 p 23

[Amman report]

[Excerpt] Reports reaching Amman from the occupied territories say sources at the enemy defense ministry have disclosed that differences exist between Mosad and the military intelligence organ and the Defense Ministry in the wake of the government's retraction from attacking Palestinian targets and bases in Arab countries, as planned 10 days ago.

Sources say that the leaders of Mosad and the military intelligence organ have accused Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin of deceit because Rabin had totally agreed to implement the military plans presented to him. They add: These plans were prepared by the air defense commander and the leaders of Mosad and the military intelligence organ. However, following contacts and discussions Rabin made with ministers and Knesset members of the Labor Party, he exercised hesitation and delaying tactics concerning the implementation of these plans.

Peres on Egyptian Ties in View of Syrian Threat

TA071342 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that since it is confronted with the danger of a war flaring up with Syria, a war that could become uncontrollable, Israel must persist with its attempts to tighten peaceful relations with Egypt. The prime minister said this in reply to questions by students today while on a tour of Nes Ziyyona. Alex Talmor was there:

[Begin recording] [Talmor] The prime minister said Israel is monitoring terrorism developments in the world and also studying the status of the various countries that extend aid to the terrorists. In reply to a question by a student, the prime minister said today that the operation in Tunisia against the terrorist organizations there was justified.

[Peres] The main headquarters of Force 17 and the operational force of the PLO were in Tunisia and the Air Force attacks were most precise. The Tunisians now understand that if they do not want to be attacked, they must not permit what is actually a center for attacks on their own soil. We know that some of both Force 17 and the operational headquarters of the PLO are in Tunisia. Israel is not looking for a war against any country, nor will we declare war on any country.

[Talmor] But Israel will not permit terrorism to operate without a suitable reaction. The prime minister answered questions by students in Nes Ziyyona. [end recording]

On Inner Cabinet Decision on Tabah

TA072034 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Menashe Raz; in Nes Ziyyona, videotaped]

[Text] [Raz] Mr Prime Minister, have the Egyptian clarifications put an end to the controversy within the government regarding the issue of arbitration in Tabah?

[Peres] I hope so. We must make a distinction here: We achieved most of the agreements earlier, but I did not want to bring them to the Inner Cabinet when the issue would be not whether the agreements suffice, but rather whether they exist at all. I wanted to make sure they exist, and indeed they do exist.

[Raz] And when will the issue be brought to the Inner Cabinet for discussion and a decision?

[Peres] I hope this will occur this week. This largely depends upon the clarifications which Mr Shamir is to make in his ministry, but I will do everything possible in order that it might occur this week.

[Raz] On the basis of the clarifications between yourself and Mr Shamir, are you convinced there is an assured majority in favor of the agreement with the Egyptians over Tabah?

[Peres] I do not want to prophesize. In any event, all the controversial points were settled; in other words, the agreement will be comprehensive, what the Egyptian refer to as a basket and we a package deal; the arbitration will enable Israel to present its arguments with all the historical and geographical implications; and the question of what the future of the area will be after the arbiters reach their verdict will also be dealt with.

[Raz] Is there a linkage between a process of arbitration on Tabah and an international conference for the continuation of the peace process?

[Peres] I would say that this question can be answered by considering the alternative; namely, if the peace with Egypt were to collapse, in my opinion we would have no more chances for peace in our generation. This would be the end. If the peace with Egypt, which is the first peace, were to turn into the last peace, into a botched peace with no future, then the whole thing would be over. On the other hand, if we settle our differences with Egypt by ourselves, through negotiations and agreements, this will certainly pave the way for the continuation of the peace process.

Shamir on Possible Combined Agreement With Egypt

TA071959 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yoram Ronen; videotaped "this evening"]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, are you still asking for a detailed document from President Mubarak concerning all controversial issues?

[Shamir] I am not asking for documents; I think that our representatives who will hold talks with the Egyptians will have to write down all the things which have been agreed upon, to set them down in writing in a clear and unequivocal way so that nothing remains vague regarding the future of relations between the two countries. Relations must be good and clear.

[Ronen] From what you say I understand that following the decision in the Inner Cabinet expected this week, next week we can expect more negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian delegations until the agreement is drafted, after which it will again be brought to the Inner Cabinet?

[Shamir] Obviously there must be negotiations in order to draft some kind of an agreement, if indeed there is a possibility of reaching an agreement today on the basis of the positions of the two sides. After all, what are we talking about? We are talking about settling the Tabah dispute by means of a procedure which has been agreed upon. It was agreed upon by us and the Egyptians on 25 April 1982, and this in the framework of solving all the problems regarding the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt.

[Ronen] Do you feel, on the basis of all the information, documents, and messages brought by Basyuni, that there is a basis for an agreement with Egypt?

[Shamir] Maybe. This will become clear during the negotiations to be held. Perhaps a possibility is emerging for reaching a combined agreement both on the agreed upon procedure for solving the Tabah dispute and all issues connected with what is known as normalization, when everything is combined. If one side fails to fulfill its commitments then the whole process will stop.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, will the Likud ministers in the Inner Cabinet vote unanimously on this issue, or will you permit freedom of vote on the issue of Tabah?

[Shamir] We have still not discussed this. Up until now there were not enough details to permit discussion of positions to be taken. Today we have more details, and if we discuss this we will reach a decision on how to act.

To Persuade Likud Ministers on Deal

TA071808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The Inner Cabinet will launch deliberations on the political package deal with Egypt on Thursday. This has been made possible following the contacts held today between teams from the Prime Minister's Office and a team headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. A veteran political observer jokingly told me tonight: The two ministries have decided to revitalize normalization between them, not unlike Husayn and Al-Asad who met again these days after long years of hostility.

At any rate, there is no doubt that the Inner Cabinet will be presented with the proposal that the points worked out by the directors general, and then the prime minister and the Egyptian president, be accepted in principle. As will be recalled, the main point in this involves arbitration over Tabah while infusing into the normalization agreements content from Egypt's side. Sources in the foreign minister's office said this evening that Mr Shamir will recommend that another round of talks between Israeli and Egyptian representatives be held to work out a written agreement on the procedures and timetable for the implementation of the agreements. Mr Shamir wants to link the arbitration to the speed of implementing normalization; in other words, Israel will be allowed to terminate the arbitration process if it finds out that normalization is not taking place.

Political sources expressed their assessment that in a meeting of the Likud ministers tomorrow, Yitzhaq Shamir will be able to persuade his colleagues to accept and adopt the proposed deal. The foreign minister will argue that Israel has promised to hold a real process of conciliation over Tabah for 6 to 8 months, and that Egypt has pledged to honor some of its obligations. If, and the word if should be emphasized, some of these conditions are fulfilled and the Inner Cabinet adopts a resolution in principle, then teams from the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry will depart for Cairo to prepare the summit in Cairo between Husni Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, in the course of which the comprehensive arrangement which took more than 8 months to prepare will be finalized.

Rabin on Syrian-Backed Palestinian Terrorism

TA071904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has warned that terrorism is not a one-way street. He was speaking at Moshav Goren to representatives of border settlements. Vivien Royston reports:

[Begin recording] [Royston] In Defense Minister Rabin's opinion the recent Soviet-made katyushas which have landed on northern Israel are the work of several groups:

[Rabin] It was done mainly by Palestinian terrorist organizations supported and encouraged by Syria to do it, and also, maybe here and there by extreme elements in the Shi'ite community, like the Hizballah, maybe here and there also by the Amal group.

[Royston] He had no illusions, he went on to say, that during our 3 years in Lebanon we eliminated all terrorists. But when we deployed the IDF along the international border, having a security zone manned by Lebanese residents backed by Israel, we hoped to minimize the attacks on Israel:

[Rabin] The principle that then and until this moment guides us is to live and to let live on both sides of the border, but we will not tolerate one-sided terror. If there will be meaningful interference in the normal way of life of the Israeli population on Israeli soil, there will be no normal life to the Lebanese in southern Lebanon, if there will be any civilian life there.

[Royston] Rabin expressed the hope that those Shi'ites with influence will return the situation to the status quo of 2 weeks ago, and not allow terrorist attacks to be carried out from their territory against Israel. [end recording]

On IDF Response to Katyusha Firing

TA071330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has denied reports that the IDF operated in Lebanon following the incidents in which katyusha rockets were fired at Qiryat Shemona. He reiterated that if the inhabitants in northern Israel are not allowed to sleep in peace, the Lebanese will also experience sleepless nights. The defense minister added that the security zone has justified its existence, and that assessments that the situation would be quieter without it are unfounded. Minister Rabin was addressing members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

On Change in Family Reunification

TA071115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that the family reunification policy implemented in the territories since the 6-Day War has been wrongly taken advantage of by many people who want to come and settle in these areas. Many of these people have come as tourists and tried to establish faits accomplis, and have even appealed to the High Court of Justice in an attempt to impose their will on the country. Minister Rabin explained that because of this over the past few years a new policy has been formulated. Requests to unify families are now answered only in accordance with special humanitarian considerations. After the 6-Day War, tens of thousands of people came to Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza within the framework of the family reunification policy, and the original goal of unifying families split up during the war went by

the board. The defense minister made these remarks in reply to a direct question by Knesset Member Matityahu Peled, Progressive List for Peace.

Foreign Ministry Reacts to Report on Khatir Death

TA071725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The senior attorney appointed to defend murderer Sulayman Khatir contended this evening that his client was murdered by someone inside the Al-'Abbasiyah jail. As for the question of whether foreign elements were also involved in the murder, Attorney 'Abd al-Halim Ramadan said he believes no such elements could have penetrated an Egyptian military prison. This is reported by our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus. Our monitor adds that the Kuwaiti news agency, a medium which is accorded wide publicity in the Arab world, reported this evening that Khatir had been killed by an Israeli agent. The Kuwaiti report said that Khatir was killed by shots while being transferred to hospital from his prison. In fact, the killer of the Sinai travelers from Israel was found hanged with a makeshift rope made of his bedsheets in a cell in the prison hospital.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem reacted by saying that the death of the murderer of the Israelis places yet another question mark on top of others related to the Ra's al-Burqa' tragedy.

Egypt To Establish Memorials in Gaza Strip, Ashdod

TA072039 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] An Egyptian delegation headed by a colonel from the Egyptian Army today toured the Gaza Strip and the area of Ashdod in order to locate an appropriate site for two memorials to Egyptian soldiers who died in war. This was learned by our correspondent Victor Nahmi'as. Brigadier General Dov Si'on, the Israeli representative on the Joint Military Committee with Egypt, said this was done in accordance with the peace agreement. Israel already has two memorials in the Sinai, and the Egyptians are entitled to erect two memorials in Israel.

ALGERIA

U.S. Sanctions Against Violate 'International Ethics'

LD081453 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The head of the U.S. White House has taken yet another step in his campaign of threats and terror against the Libyan Jamahiriyah during the press conference he held last night in Washing' n. He announced an end to all American economic relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and ordered all the American citizens in that country to leave immediately. He also urged all countries, particularly the Western countries, to isolate Libya.

Not content with this, the U.S. President went further, announcing that his administration might have to resort to other measures. This was interpreted by a number of observers as hinting toward the use of force against Libya. This has been condemned by a number of countries. First among these, Algeria's Foreign Ministry has said in a statement that these threats constitute in themselves a grave violation of the rules of international ethics and carrying them out would lead to the creation of a grave situation in the region. The matter constitutes a danger to international peace and security and destroys the efforts made by the international community to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In these circumstances, Algeria is interested because of its respect for Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and because of its desire for the preservation of the gains of the fraternal Libyan p ple and cannot accept any harm coming to them.

Foreign Ministry Says 'Threats' to Libya 'Inadmissible'

LD071530 Algiers APS in English 1440 GMT 7 Jan 86

["Threats Against Libya: Foreign Ministry Statement" — APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 7 Jan (APS) — In the wake of threats to use force against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry released the following statement: "News agencies are insistingly [as received] carrying news about threats to use force against Libya. Brandished in a context of passion following suspicious acts of violence to say the least, as to their political goals and perpetrated in countries whose sympathies with the national cause of the Palestinian people are known, these threats arouse deep concern because of their very nature and implications.

These threats which are in themselves a serious violation of the international norms of conduct are inadmissible. Their carrying out will generate a tense situation in the region, imperil international peace and security and undermine the world community efforts for the establishment of a just and definitive peace in the Middle-East.

Under such circumstances, Algeria mindful [as received] of the respect of Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the safeguarding of the Libyan people's gains can [word indistinct] account admit that the same be trampled.

LIBYA

Reaction to Reagan's 7 Jan Press Conference

Measures Seen as 'War Declaration'

LD081315 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The President of the U.S. Administration held a press conference yesterday at which he called on the allies of the United States to join it in imposing a total boycott of the Libyan Arab people. He also ordered all Americans working in Libya to leave it immediately.

Although the call by the President of the U.S. Administration made to his allies to impose a boycott on Libya and his order to his citizens to leave Libya is tantamount to a declaration of war from a political point of view, the facts of the matter are governed in the final analysis by the course of results, which certainly are not under the U.S. President's control or will.

The U.S. President has dealt with the Libyan people in a barbaric manner that exceeds all to which we had become accustomed from the past U.S. Administration. This is so much so that one would believe that he has gone to the extent of [word indistinct] in his persistence in boycotting Libya economically, as though the Jamahiriyah lives on its economic relations with the United States. Facts indicate, however, that the weakest balance of trade in economic relations between two countries is that which has existed between the United States and the Jamahiriyah for the past 5 years.

The U.S. President is well aware that, since his accession to the position of maximum imperialist prowess, in a true absence of public conscience, he has imposed one blockade after another on the Jamahiriyah without concealing his purpose — a purpose he has personally declared on more than one occasion — to bring the Jamahiriyah to its knees under the pretext of driving it into moderation. This clearly means obtaining its agreement to squander the national right of the Arab nation and its central issue.

In spite of all the blockade attempts into which the U.S. President has poured all his efforts, Libya was not brought to its knees nor affected economically because the trade balance had dropped to almost nothing.

As for the U.S. citizens he ordered to leave the Jamahiriyah immediately, they fully realize from their long years of work there,that Libya is different from the way Reagan tries to depict it. Consequently they are the first to recognize the lies and allegations of their president.

Therefore, nothing remained for Reagan but war, which his press conference has declared. Reagan knows that he wants to strike at Libya by any means but certainly does not know what the

result of this war would be. If it were to break out, it would topple all the existing formulas in the region, including the formula of U.S. influence, which has sneaked into the region under the guise of alleged peace. If war were to actually take place, this influence would certainly place the region under its scorching wing.

Tripoli 'Not Responsible' for War

LD081443 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1304 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A precise description of the words spoken by the head of the U.S. Administration at his news conference last night is that they were misrepresentations, fabrications, and cheap attempts to arouse hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah. As for the misrepresentations and fabrications, these are expressed by the U.S. President's insistence on his own allegations and the allegations of his administration that the Jamahiriyah is responsible for what he termed as acts of terrorism. These allegations are not supported by any evidence and cannot hold water when faced with facts which indicate that the United States itself is the one responsible for terrorism. As for the attempts to arouse hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah, this was expressed by Reagan's appeal to U.S. allies to impose economic sanctions against the Jamahiriyah; they were also expressed by his appeal to Americans in the Jamahiriyah to leave. He strengthened this appeal by attempting to suggest to public opinion that these Americans are subjected to harm. Reagan wants to suggest to the American people that the Americans working in Libya are in need of being saved because — as he claims — they are in danger. Reagan hopes to gain U.S. public support for the hostile imperialist plan which his administration intends to carry out against the Jamahiriyah.

Reagan's words, or lies, at his news conference allow all those who heard them to conclude that Reagan is proceeding along the path of escalating the situation in the direction of war. These words, or lies to put it more precisely, are but a prelude for the U.S. imperialist program to attempt the invasion of the Jamahiriyah; that is to say, to commit an organized terrorist act by a state — America — against a people who are totally innocent of all these weak accusations which the U.S. Administration is fabricating against them. Reagan — in his terroristic capacity — is an outcast beyond any shadow of a doubt. The U.S. reputation, due to its terrorism, is very, very low, and extremely ill-famed. The world will not be hoodwinked by the U.S. imperialist trick, will not abandon its anti-United States attitude, and will not abandon its condemnation of the United States. This is no matter how much Reagan tries to polish the shabby U.S. face or to wash from American hands the traces of the blood which pour from the wounds of the innocent every morning and night — the innocent who are struggling for freedom while United States describes their struggle as terrorism.

Reagan's words, or lies, at his news conference add up to a direct threat of war against the Jamahiriyah. Now we want to remind the world that it should acquaint itself with the threats being voiced by the Washington administration. Then the world will know beforehand for a fact that a departure from peace and security in the Mediterranean and the outbreak of war in this area will be the result of the U.S. program of aggression, and that the people of the Jamahiriyah are not responsible for escalating the situation toward a war.

U.S. Sanctions Will Increase Al-Qadhdhafi Popularity

LD081105 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1055 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jan (JANA) — Dr Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-American Relations Committee [in the United States,] has declared that Reagan's order banning trade with Libya and asking Americans in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to leave the country will only help increase Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's popularity in the Islamic world.

In his statement which he made last night, Dr Mahdi said that the orders Reagan issued and the measures he has taken will not harm the Libyan Arab people or the commander of their revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi economically, but will increase Al-Qadhdhafi's popularity from Jakarta in Indonesia to Casablanca in Morocco.

Speakes Comment Seen Confirming Aggressive Intent

LD071525 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Washington 7 Jan (JANA) — The U.S. Administration has once again showed its premeditated intention to commit aggression against the Arab Libyan people. This intention was confirmed yesterday by Larry Speakes, official spokesman for the American black house when he said that the United States is still studying options, adding: We do not comment on military options and likely military action.

U.S. Reportedly Surveils Libyan Residents

LD081459 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has disclosed that the American authorities have kept the Libyan nationals living in USA under surveillance.

Mention should be made that there is a number of Libyan Arab students who pursue their academic studies in USA. However, Libyan Arab students are banned by the authorities there from pursuing their studies in nuclear science or air navigation.

Tripoli Airport Temporarily Closed to Traffic

JN081256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1206 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Rising tension in the Mediterranean between Libya and the United States is taking the limelight today especially following President Ronald Reagan's press conference in which he announced comprehensive economic sanctions against Libya and asked U.S. nationals resident in Libya to leave immediately. Following the U.S. President's remarks and reactions to them, it should be mentioned that Tripoli airport was closed to air traffic

this morning without any reason being given. All planes were asked not to approach the airport.

A short while ago, a news report from Rome said that the airport of the Libyan capital had resumed normal traffic.

USSR To Lift Any Naval Blockade; Supply SS-21's

GF071348 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
6 Jan 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Soviet Union told the United States that it is determined to lift any naval blockade imposed by the United States on "friendly" Libya. The USSR will continue to send its commercial ships, guarded by warships, to Libyan ports in the event of the expected blockade, similar to the one the United States imposed in the autumn of 1962 when it imposed a naval blockade on Cuba and forced Nikita Khrushchev to remove the missiles that Moscow had deployed in Cuban territories. President John Kennedy considered these missiles a direct threat to U.S. security. Arab diplomatic sources told *AL-QABAS* that Moscow is about to supply Libya with "SS-21" surface-to-surface missiles, similar to the ones it supplied to Syria. It is apparent, the sources say, that the U.S. escalation of the crisis and its threats are not to take revenge on Libya but to "draw a red line" to prevent the Soviet development of Libyan forces. The sources quoted Libyan officials as saying that the possibility that the United States will carry out a military operation have tangibly diminished, even though they expect Israel to carry out an operation. They pointed to the concentrated U.S.-Israeli negotiations in this regard.

Arab diplomatic sources told *AL-QABAS* that the United States believes that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed a secret security agreement with the Soviet Union during his recent meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

When asked about this, Libyan diplomats only said that military relations between Tripoli and Moscow are in constant development. They also pointed out that what applies to Syria also applies to Libya regarding military aid in case of foreign intervention, even though there is no treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as exists between the Soviet Union and Iraq and Syria. The treaty with Syria has become more developed with the addition of secret addendums to the treaty, particularly since Yuriy Andropov's rule in the "Kremlin."

USSR Reportedly Supplied Advanced Radar Planes

GF081450 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
7 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] London — Well-informed sources have said that recently the Soviet Union has supplied Libya with four TU-76 [as published] advanced radar planes — similar to the U.S. AWAC's plane — together with complete Soviet crews. These sources added: Libya is the second Arab country, after Syria, to receive such Soviet aircraft which previously had been confined to Warsaw Pact countries. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi recently requested that the Soviet Union supply Libya SU-27 fighters, the most modern Soviet all-weather fighter.

Al-Qadhdhafi Seeks Halt to Propaganda on Arab States

LD071734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1652 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] In appreciation of the pan-Arab rallying of Arab states around the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their cohesiveness with it in its confrontation against America and Zionism, the brother leader of the revolution has asked all the people's committees responsible for information, and the revolutionary committees controlling some newspapers and radio stations to stop immediately any propaganda attack against any Arab country, including Egypt and Iraq.

People's Congress Threatens Attacks in U.S., Europe

LD072111 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1632 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Proceedings from the Zlaytin Basic People's Congress, broadcast in progress — live]

[Text] The congress issues the following resolutions with regard to the attempt at intervention in the Jamahiriyah:

1: To stand up with all determination to ("foil) American preparations by deeds and not by words and to turn from defense to the offensive to strike at the centers of the enemy in the Mediterranean, Europe, and America.

2: We appeal to the Arab states and to the free people of the world to stand by the side of the Jamahiriyah because it is fighting for the sake of Palestine and the oppressed peoples.

3: To form suicide squads to repel any aggression and prevent it before it gets worse.

4: We assert to the world that we are not afraid and we are prepared to defend our country.

Mass Demonstration Protests U.S., Zionist 'Threats'

LD071912 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 25, Jan.7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Student and teaching staff masses in the teachers barrack of the revolution's girl [as received] in Brach al-Shati', the revolutionary force in the agricultural institute of Bashir Jawdah in Al-Marj, the student masses of Awjilah, Jalu and Sakhrah, the masses of the basic people's congresses of Al-Harabah in Ghadamis Baladiyat took to the streets this morning in a demonstration of anger and renounciation of the American and Zionist threats to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its heroic leadership.

Participants in those demonstrations issued statements confirming their readiness to confront all imperialist conspiracies and threats which are aimed at the security and freedom of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary choices.

They sent cables to the leader declaring their standing in readiness to defend their civilised achievements.

JANA Cites TASS Denouncing U.S. Media Campaign

LD081044 Tripoli JANA in English 0953 GMT 8 Jan 86

["U.S. Anti-Libya Media Campaign Denounced by TASS" — JANA headline]

[Text] Moscow, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet news agency, TASS, has denounced the anti-Jamahiriyah U.S. media campaign, pointing out that the U.S. news covering the meetings held these days in the White House resembles war (?communique).

In a commentary written by the political observer of TASS, he says that the arrogant comments given by the U.S. officials represent an evidence of the ambitions of U.S. empire. TASS adds that whoever doesn't go along with the U.S. policy is black-listed by Washington which decides at will what sort of punishment to inflict upon him.

Soviet Trade Unions Renounce U.S. 'Threats'

LD071913 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Rabi Athani 25, Jan.7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions declared its strong renounciation of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats to the Libyan Arab people.

In a statement in this respect, it expressed the solidarity of the Soviet Union's 137 million workers with the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with the U.S.-Zionist threats.

Al-Turayki Praises Soviet Support Against U.S.

LD081044 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1003 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 8 Jan (MAP) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Libya, 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki has affirmed that the American-Zionist threat to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was still rife and that it was not directed against Libya alone but against the entire Arab nation.

In a statement yesterday evening, he said that the Jamahiriyah was capable of facing up to the threats with the support of the Arab and Islamic nations. Libya does not fear the American economic blockade and will continue to support the struggle of the Palestine people.

Replying to a question concerning the Soviet support of Libya in the face of the American threats, Al-Turayki said that the "Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will rely in the first place on the strength of its people and the support of the Arab and Islamic nations. At the same time, he said, it thanks the friendly USSR for its stand on Libya's behalf and we believe the USSR is serious in fighting imperialism and Zionism."

International Support Against Aggression Noted

'Arafat Declares Solidarity

LD072029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1935 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has declared his solidarity with Libya regarding any aggression that might occur against it.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* published today, he said: We stand alongside Libya against any aggression that Israel or the United States might launch against it.

He stressed that the battle against the Israeli enemy has widened to embrace the entire Arab world.

'Arafat once again denied his organization's involvement in the attacks on the offices of the Israeli airlines company in Rome and Vienna.

Iran's Khamene'i Pledges Support

LD071956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA) — The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Khamene'i, this evening was in telephone contact with the brother leader of the revolution, during which he conveyed to him Iran's support for The Libyan Arab people against imperialist and Zionist threats.

He stressed that Iran stands in one trench alongside the Jamahiriyah and that the alliance of the two revolutions will defeat the enemies.

Khamene'i also told him that he will send an important message with the Iranian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah in reply to the message the brother leader had sent him recently concerning the Gulf war.

During the conversation the Iranian preisdent conveyed his condolences on the death of the soldier martyr Sulayman Khatir.

GDR Emphasizes 'Full Solidarity'

LD081129 Tripoli JANA in English 0955 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, Rabi Athani 26, Jan 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — German Democratic Republic stressed yesterday its support for Al-Jamahiriyah in the event of being subjected to any aggression.

During the meeting held in the Libyan Arab brotherhood bureau in Berlin, the German deputy foreign minister has emphasized that his country expresses its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its struggle for the purpose of consolidating its sovereignty and independence in the face of all imperialist onslaughts.

Kuwaiti Charge d'Affaires

LD071519 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1244 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Interview with brother Fahd Ahmad al-'Awadi, Kuwait charge d'affaires to Libya, by unidentified correspondent on 7 January, place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text][Correspondent] Brother Fahd, the U.S. provocations have escalated lately. The United States has been constantly provoking, prodding, and trying to practice aggression against the Arabs. But this provocation has increased in the recent period especially against the Jamahiriyah people. Would you please explain to the brother listeners in the Arab homeland what the position of the State of Kuwait is toward these U.S. provocations and attempts at transgression on the Jamahiriyah?

[Al-'Awadi] Of course, as an Arab country and a member of the Arab League, Kuwait has declared through a Foreign Ministry spokesman its solidarity and complete stand by fraternal Jamahiriyah against the threats being leveled by Zionism and the United States. Furthermore, His Excellency, acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has received the U.S. ambassador in Kuwait and conveyed to him Kuwait's rejection of any external threat to any Arab country whatsoever as well as its rejection of U.S. threats to the Jamahiriyah.

In fact, it is comforting in this regard to see the clear Arab solidarity displayed through the statements issued by the Arab countries and their stand on the side of the Jamahiriyah in facing up to these American-Zionist threats.

As an Arab citizen, I hope this is the start of work to unite the Arab ranks and to overcome the secondary differences among the fraternal countries. These differences have been the main reason for opening us to such threats and even the terrorist acts committed by Israel against Tunisia and Iraq. The main reason for all this is this current state of division within the Arab homeland. Hence, I hope the U.S. and Zionists threats to the Jamahiriyah will mark the start of overcoming the secondary disputes among the fraternal countries and for restoring the unity of views and ranks to the Arab homeland. In this way no Arab country will be exposed to threats or to acts of terrorism by Zionism or the United States.

[Correspondent] The United States tries to justify its attitude by claiming that it wants to strike at terrorism and destroy it, branding the Palestine armed struggle as an act of terrorism. By its interference the United States wants to bolster, strengthen and support the Zionist enemy. Given the U.S. interventions in favor of the Zionist enemy do you see that there is any difference at all between the United States and the Zionist enemy?

[Al-'Awadi] It is a known fact that the United States supplied Israel with arms to strike the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, at the Tunisian capital and the PLO's headquarters there, and also the nuclear reactor in Lebanon [as heard]. Last year Kuwait was exposed to two terrorist operations which were unanimously denounced by the world. Hence Kuwait knows what the innocent people suffer from acts of terrorism so it rejects such acts in whatever form they may be....

[Correspondent, interrupting] Including acts of terrorism by the United States?

[Al-'Awadi] Including the Zionist terrorism which Israel carries out with U.S. support.

[Correspondent] What are your views about the Palestine armed struggle? Do you consider it an act of terrorism, or a sacred and legitimate struggle?

[Al-'Awadi] Of course, our attitude in Kuwait toward the Palestine question is a firm one. We beleive that the Palestinian people were right and have a cause. We also beleive that the Palestinians should have the right to self-determination and to set up their independent state.

[Correspondent] Do you think the attitude of the Arab nation, in the case of aggression against the Jamahiriyah — despite the fact that the Jamahiriyah is capable of repulsing this aggression — would be one of denunciation and condemnation only, or would there be some practical measures which you may envisage would be taken to reply to the United States?

[Al-'Awadi] I hope the reply would not be confined to mere words. We have heard condemnation, denunciation, and words of solidarity with the Libyan people against the U.S. threats uttered by the various Arab media. But we hope that, should an aggression actually take place on any part of the Arab homeland, the reaction would not be confined to mere words.

[Correspondent] Do you think that the attempted aggression against the Jamahiriyah was an attempt directed against the Jamahiriyah alone or was directed against the entire Arab nation?

[Al-'Awadi] Of course, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is part of this greater Arab homeland, and any threat to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah constitutes a threat to the whole Arab homeland. If the Jamahiriyah is attacked today, for example, and the attack is allowed, another part of the Arab homeland will be subjected to aggression with impunity.

[Correspondent] Our thanks to the brother charge d'affaires of Kuwait in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, brother Fahd Ahmad al-'Awadi, for granting us this interview.

[Al-'Awadi] For my part I thank the radio for giving me this opportunity to express my views. Thanks to you all.

Greece Objects to Measures

LD072034 Tripoli JANA in English 1854 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Athens, Rabi Athani 25, Jan. 7, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Greece expressed grave concern towards the U.S. threats to Jamahiriyah. It said that the U.S. intervention against Jamahiriyah poses a big danger in the Mediterranean basin. The Greek foreign minister confirmed that his country strongly objects to any military or economic measure taken against Jamahiriyah.

Sudan Rejects Aggression

LD071922 Tripoli JANA in English 1816 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Rabi Athani 25, Jan. 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister of Sudan confirmed Sudan's rejection to any aggression on Libya or threat to its unity and independence of its territories.

In a press conference held in Khartoum, Daf'allah said that Sudan will not hesitate for a moment in mobilising the Arab public opinion to gain Arab unanimity to back Libya and stand on its side if circumstances arise.

The prime minister of Sudan indicated that Sudan carefully monitors the recent developments in the Mediterranean region and the movements of the U.S. fleet in that region.

Ghana's Kojo Tsikata Visits Jamahiriyah

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD071506 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli 7 Jan (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this morning received Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the provisional National Defense Council and official in charge of foreign affairs and security in the Republic of Ghana.

Capt Tsikata delivered to the brother leader a written message from Chairman Jerry Rawlings.

The Ghanian emissary also conveyed to the brother leader the affirmation by Chairman Rawlings that the Ghanian people stand alongside, and support the Arab Libyan people and their revolution. The Ghanian people also condemn the American and Zionist threats and also the American Administration's call for an economic boycott against Libya.

Leaves Tripoli 7 Jan

LD072054 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA) — Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the provisional National Defense Council and official in charge of foreign affairs and security in the Republic of Ghana, and his accompanying delegation, left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, and the ambassador and members of staff of the Ghanian Embassy in Tripoli.

In a statement to JANA, Capt Tsikata said he delivered a written message to the brother leader of the revolution from President Jerry Rawlings and also Ghanian support and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in confronting the U.S. threats.

He added: We very much admire the steadfastness of the Libyan people and their courageous stand toward these threats.

He also lauded the resolution of the Libyan people to defend their security and freedom.

Arab-African Union Committee Meetings Convene

LD080041 Tripoli JANA in English 1859 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Bayan al-Awal, Rabi Athani 25, Jan. 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning in Al-Bayan al-Awal town — Banghazi — the working sessions were convened for the economic and political committees of the conference body of the Arab-African Union.

The two committees work started with an expanded session to confirm the one destiny of the people of the Arab-African Union's state and what the Jamahiriya people is subjected to by the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats to deter Jamahiriyah away from its role in the struggle to defend the Palestinian Arab people, its cause of destiny and the establishment of the comprehensive Arab unity which the state of the Arab-African Union is considered its first building block.

The brothers, who took part in this session, expressed the standing of the brotherly Moroccan people besides its brother, the people of Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation with the irresponsible threats of enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

A member of the confederate body in Jamahiriyah gave a speech at the beginning of which he welcomed the members of the brotherly Moroccan delegation.

He confirmed that the Arab-African Union is but a step towards the establishment of the Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

He said: "We meet today in one of the two countries of the union state which is facing an imperialist-Zionist filthy conspiracy aimed at the freedom and the dignity of the Arab man. It is an attempt to deter this people from supporting its Palestinian brothers. To deter it from liberating their land. To deter it from strongly working for the establishment of Arab unity, because they know that with Arab unity the Arab nation will be victorious and will liberate Palestine".

He confirmed that this challenge will only increase Jamahiriyah's insistence to work towards unity and more support for the Palestinian brothers and all free people in the whole world. He added that the Arab-African Union is established, existing and strong. The union's state will confront all the conspiracies forcefully, with determination and insistence.

Revolutionary Committees Exhort Arab Masses to Jihad

LD031234 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1117 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Voice of Revolutionary Committees program]

[Text] Masses of our great Arab nation. Today and every day, we meet through free words, a strong voice, and deep faith. Our great Arab nation which has carried the banners and the torch of the message, routed the Tartars, defeated the Crusaders, and established the foundation of today's world civilization; this great

nation throughout its historic march has never accepted despair and resignation and has never succumbed to humiliation and aggression.

Sons of our great struggling Arab nation. Extend your hands and open your hearts. The age of agentry and domination, presidencies and the worshipers of sects, is ending. The fire of the revolution will burn down the ship of reaction. A new era has risen over the horizon. The sun of [word indistinct] has risen and its light has begun to shine. The masses of our people have begun to see the light once more and have marched in solid, strong ranks, heralding freedom, building socialism, and struggling for the sake of unity.

Masses of our great Arab nation. In the popular revolution lies the road, in the people's congresses lies the people's supremacy, and in the people's committees lies the true rule of the masses.

Advance, hoards of our nation in the Arab armed forces, in the youth of our nation and its working and peasant forces. You are the ones who own the land and who have the right.

A new age is dawning. It is the masses' age. The masses are the ones with authority, wealth, and weapons.

It is shameful, O masses of our nation, that Palestine should remain usurped. It is shameful, O masses of our nation, that the Gulf should remain threatened. It is shameful that imperialism should return to the area after it had been barred from it.

Arise Arab masses for further cohesion on the road toward the realization of Arab unity. We are with you on the road of the popular revolution. From the land of the Al-Fatih we call to you, saying: Rush to Jihad.

Paper Denies Jamahiriyah Facing Economic 'Crises'

LD060622 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Jan (JANA) — The loans and special deposits provided by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to fraternal and friendly countries in the form of liquid cash and crude oil shipments totaled $34 billion. *AL-MUNTIJUN* reported this today and confirmed that the Jamahiriyah is not suffering from any financial crises as was claimed by the reactionary and imperialist propaganda. On the contrary it was able to overcome the international economic crisis at the end of 1980, a crisis which had serious effects on the economies of the countries of the world irrespective of their political and economic systems. The newspaper attributed this to the fact that the Jamahiriyah had kept big reserves in foreign currency despite a large decline in its revenues as a result of the fall in the price of oil and the instability in the world markets. The paper, citing economic and financial sources in the Jamahiriyah, said that the balance of payments had recorded a surplus of about $1.5 billion at the end of last November.

Tripoli Reports Creation of Reserve Staff College

LD051723 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In anticipation of the emergence of the armed people and the attainment of their ultimate objective, being in charge of self-defense, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces has issued a decree creating a reserve staff college, which will ensure the preparation and graduation of reserve officers in accordance with the needs of an armed people.

At the end of 1 year's preparation, graduates get the rank of reserve 2d lieutenant. The decree sets the following conditions for candidates:

1. Candidates must be university graduates or with an equivalent qualification.

2. Candidates must be committed to the ideas of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

3. Candidates must be able to undertake general military training.

4. Candidates must not be over 35 years old.

After graduation, graduates will be sent to various units of the armed people, in accordance with their individual special fields. They will have to command the armed people, and to carry out the resolutions and decisions made on this matter.

The decree says the promotion of reserve officers will be decided in accordance with annual reports and success in promotion examinations and seminars specially held for this purpose. All this will be in accordance with the measures and rules organizing their services. Reserve officers will continue to be gradually promoted so long as they are able to serve. The work places to which the college students belong individually will bear the cost represented by all their salaries during the academic period, and also all the other financial bonuses provided for in the original places of work of candidates. The academic period will be considered, from all aspects, as if the college students had spent it at their original function or work.

After graduation, the college students will return directly to their original work places. No doubt, this college will be a great contribution to the realization of the dictum of armed people.

[Signed] Staff of the General Command of the Armed Forces.

Maltese Prime Minister Lauds Relations

LD042026 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] 22, Jan. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mifsud Bounnicci, prime minister of Malta, lauded the existing good relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Malta reasserting Malta's desire to foster and expand the scope of cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

Speaking at a New Year party, Mr Bounnicci affirmed that Malta would always strive to improve and strengthen her relations with the North African and Arab countries, and work for peace especially in the Mediterranean region.

Africans Able To Solve Conflicts Unaided

LD031233 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1302 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Voice of Revolutionary Committees program]

[text] Arab, African, and international reactions to the role of the Jamahiriyah in stopping the fighting between the two African neighbors, Burkina Faso and Mali, continue. Details on this issue have come from the brother head of the African affairs desk at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs:

[African Affairs desk chief, not further identified] Naturally, the causes of the dispute relate to the border problem between the two countries — the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso and Mali — which was left over by colonialism in Africa. As soon as the armed conflict flared up between the brothers in Burkina Faso and Mali, the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution contacted Captain Thomas Sankara and General Moussa Traore. He appealed to them to stop fighting and observe a cease-fire to stop bloodshed and solve the border dispute peacefully. He sent the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to the two states. The secretary's movements continued between the two countries' capitals in order to find a solution and bring about a cease-fire, and stop the bloodshed of the brothers. Thanks to the efforts of the brother leader and his continued contacts, the two sides responded to this fraternal initiative and reached agreement on a cease-fire.

I would like to reaffirm that this initiative has provided categorical proof to the whole world of the Africans' ability to find solutions to their problems without resorting to any power from outside the continent, especially the colonialist powers. The colonialists were the cause of these sensitive problems, which were inherited by the African states and which led to instability and prevented progress in Africa. These initiatives by the brother leader have also given material evidence that the Africans are capable of solving their problems at the African level. This has been voiced by the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution on every occasion. The Jamahiriyah played an effective and positive role in reaching this solution. This was reflected by the reactions of African and world opinion.

MOROCCO

Socialist Union Paper on 'Threats' Against Libya

LD071806 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat 7 Jan (MAP) — *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI*, publication of the Moroccan Socialist Union Party, stressed to Moroccan popular forces that: All the practices of the U.S. Administration convinces one of the possibility that the U.S. will continue its threats to the point of attacking the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In its editorial today entitled "U.S. Threats Against the Jamahiriyah," the paper added: It is quite possible that the United States will not carry out its threats itself.... and delegate the task of attacking to its ally, Israel. The paper explained that this possibility can not be disregarded in view of the fact Israel had previously undertaken the execution of others plans. Regarding this, the paper cited the 1956 attack on Egypt; the 1967 war on the Arabs; as well as successive attacks on Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI went on: It would not be surprising if Israel was used for the execution of U.S. policy. The establishment of the racist Zionist state and its continued existence has always been for the purpose of carrying out this aggressive role in the world with the aid of political cover and military supplies from Washington.

After pointing out that the United States was trying to justify its aggressive act against a sovereign Arab country under the pretext of fighting terrorism, the paper stressed: The fact that Arabs are the target of their enemies stems from Arab weakness, feebleness, and disunity. If a minimum and realistic level of Arab solidarity and firmness existed the U.S. Administration would be forced to follow an Arab policy different from its present one.

Delegation Departs for Arab-African Talks in Libya

LD071550 Rabat MAP in English 1157 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Casablanca, Jan 7 (MAP) — A Moroccan parliamentary delegation led by former speaker of the house Ould Sidi Baba Dey, Monday left Casablanca for Banghazi, Libya, to participate in the meetings of the political and economic commissions of the "Arabo-African Union" (AAU) concluded between Morocco and Libya in Aug. 1984.

In a statement to the media before departure, Mr Ould Sidi Baba pointed out that this meeting is the first since the election of both commission's members.

The agenda the three day meeting, he added, comprises a member [as received] of issues concerning bilateral cooperation and other political and economic questions.

Mr. Oud Sidi Baba also indicated that apart from the commission's works, the Moroccan delegation will be holding a series of meetings with Libyan officials on development in both countries.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Briefed on Nuqud-Garang Meeting

EA072119 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, met at his office in the People's Palace today Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, who recently returned from Ethiopia and the PDRY. During the meeting his excellency

conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab the readiness of the Ethiopian Chairman, [as heard] Mengistu Haile Mariam, to improve relations between the two countries. He also informed him about the earnestness of Democratic Yemen in this direction. He also briefed him on the outcome of his meeting with Colonel John Garang and pointed out the need to coordinate with the popular movement, particularly in connection with preparations for the national conference.

Foreign Minister Sends Anniversary Message to USSR

JN031042 Khartoum SUNA in English 0921 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 3, SUNA — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub announced Sudan's readiness to boost and develop ties with the Soviet Union and described the bilateral relations as "cemented" after 6 April uprising. This came in the message sent by Ayyub to his Soviet counterpart Edward Shevardnadze on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries which coincides with Jan. 3.

In his message Ayyub has commended the Soviet Union foreign policy which he described as "continously supporting the just causes in the Middle East and South Africa." Ayyub also hailed the Soviet Union efforts for supporting peace and security in the world, the message went on.

On the other hand, Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the same occasion in which it praised the aid offered by the Soviet Union and the efforts exerted to develop bilateral relations. The Sudan looks for more bilateral cooperation in all fields for the good of mutual interests, the statement added.

Ayyub Receives Cable From Soviet Foreign Minister

JN051435 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jan (SUNA) — The Soviet Union has stressed its continued support for Sudanese-Soviet relations based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. This came in a cable of congratulations from the Soviet foreign minister to Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his cable, the Soviet foreign minister said that the relations, which were established between the two countries at a critical stage in Sudan's history following its independence, have developed over the past years in the service of the two peoples and countries for the sake of peace and stability in the Middle East.

TMC's 'Abdallah Denies 'Possible Delay' of Elections

LD032041 Kuwait KUNA in English 1658 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan 3 (KUNA) — Vice-chairman of Sudan's ruling Transitional Military Council (TMC), General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah has dismissed a possible delay of general elections in the country, scheduled for next April.

General Abdallah believed, in an interview with the London-based *AL-TADAMUN* magazine appearing here Saturday, that no party is interested in putting off the elections, which he described as "the basic duty and assignment during the period of transition".

The April 4 popular uprising in Sudan, which unseated the regime of President Ja'far Numayri now taking refuge in Egypt, has stipulated a 12-month transitional period for full civilian rule after 16 years of military dictatorship.

On the contacts with leaders of Sudanese political parties, the official said they were meant as "a conciliatory step to precede the elections and create the atmosphere for setting up a national alliance which can govern the country in the post-election period." He hoped that the effort would end up in drafting a charter to which all parties will remain committed.

About the southern Sudan question, where a bush war is fought by dissident fighters of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), led by Colonel John Garang, the official said that the southern opposition leader has so far made no sign of responding to the call for dialogue made by the TMC, but, nevertheless, welcomed any settlement with Col Garang "mediated by any other local political force".

General 'Abdallah emphasized that the current fighting in south Sudan does not serve the interests of the country, predicting that "there will be no conquerer or vanquished in the war there."

Asked on reports of a Sudanese mediation bid to improve Egyptian-Libyan relations, the official complained that the busy schedule and short tenure of the present government in Khartoum would not allow it enough time, noting, however, that Sudan was the most suitable to undertake such mission.

General 'Abdall in commenting on the current court hearings in Khartoum involving airlifting by the defunct regime of Ethiopian Jews (known as Falashas) across Sudanese territory to Israel, denied that the trial was directed against the U.S. or any other country, pointing that it brings to account Sudanese officials and individuals who committed crimes against the country, nor was it aimed at discrediting or smearing the U.S.

New Finance Minister Sworn In, Views Post

JN031032 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 3, SUNA — New Finance and Economic Planning Ministry Sayyid Ahmad Tayfur 'Uthman was yesterday sworn in before TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab.

In a press statement 'Uthman called for pooling energies to increase production so as to overcome economic difficulties. He described his post as a coordinator for national planning policies and hoped that the national economic conference would take place before the end of the transitional period.

Following the oath-taking he contacted Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah and they exchanged views on a number of economic questions.

On dealings with the IMF he said the whole situation would be appraised in view of the outcome of negotiations now underway in Washington with IMF officials.

He announced that he would leave for Kuwait in the next few days to sign two agreements with the Kuwaiti fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

It is understood that 'Uthman was the director of projects and operations at the Arab authority for investment and economic development. Born in 1937 he got his BSc in economics from Cairo University in 1960, a PhD in economics from Glasgow University in 1968. Between 1969-1974 he became a lecturer at the University of Khartoum. Since graduation he was employed at the Ministry of Finance and reached the post of deputy under secretary of planning before joining regional and international organizations as from 1974. He joined the African Bank for Development in Abidjan and then the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Rome.

It's worth noting that former Finance and Economic planing Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid has resigned from the Cabient following disagreement with the Cabient's members over an IMF proposals concerning Sudan's economy.

Churches Council Asked To Mediate in South

GF031144 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement published in *AL-ITTIHAD* today, a Sudanese official says that General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has agreed to mediation by the African Council of Churches between the Sudanese Government and John Garang, leader of the rebellion in southern Sudan. The official adds that General Siwar al-Dhahab asked the African Council of Churches delegation which visited Khartoum recently to meet with John Garang and inform him of the Khartoum government's willingness to meet with him.

WESTERN SAHARA

Tanzanian President Affirms Moral, Political Support

LD051232 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi yesterday reaffirmed Tanzania's moral and political support to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. On receiving SDAR Foreign Minister Mansour Omer, the Tanzanian president said that his country is still committed to the liberation struggle embarked on by the SDAR and that it can include Dar es Salaam in the list of its true friends in its heroic struggle against colonialism.

President Mwinyi said: We are your true friends and will always support your struggle until final victory with all the means available to us, and your victories are victories for us too.

ETHIOPIA

Workers' Control Committee Elections Nearing

EA061942 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] (Addis Zemen) under the title "For the Workers' Control System to Prevail" has written the following:

Preparations for the second round of elections to the National Committee [preceding word in English] of workers' control are under way. Since this second round is being held at a time when the workers have achieved the leadership of the party, while important experience has been learned from the past, it is believed that the elections will be carried out more effectively. As repeatedly stated in the past and mentioned in the statement of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee on the second round of elections to the national committee of workers' control on Friday, the formation of the workers' control system is one of many glorious victories achieved by the workers in our revolution. It is instrumental in enabling the protection of government and public property of which the workers can be proud. It is something which remnants of the reactionary system, the self-seekers, the profligates, the misappropriators and the corrupt fear like a spear.

In the past, at present, or in the future, such antipeople elements have never refrained and will never refrain from making efforts to weaken the workers' control system, eitehr directly or indirectly. From the experience gained since the formation of the Workers' Control Committee and its operations, it has become clear that the anti-people elements who oppose the objectives of workers' control have been conducting sabotage either directly or indirectly in order to weaken the Workers' Control Committee, beginning with the elections held at various levels of its operations.

The enemies of the revolution have also tried many tactics to thwart the control system by including their class supporters in the election, by corrupting weak elected members, by putting administrative pressure on strong members, by being uncooperative so as to make control work unsuccessful and by undermining and in general throttling the control system with bureaucracy. However, it is undeniable that the Workers' Control Committee has achieved significant results through the efforts it has made to overcome this direct and indirect sabotage.

The role it has played during the last 4 years in returning to government coffers more than 42 million birr, which was misappropriated by selfish individuals, as well as the case of 35 million birr which is currently under investigation, and its implementation of government decrees, laws and directives is evidence of this.

As mentioned above, our present stage of development concerns the achievement of party leadership, at a time when we are carrying out our economic construction in a planned manner and our organizational ability is being developed. More participation is expected from the workers, more than at any other time in implementing and following up the program formulated by our party and the 10-year economic and social leading plan.

As the workers' control system will play a major role in this respect, ensuring its capability for this task is not to be regarded lightly. The fact that the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee has to be further strengthened makes this issue clearer. As stated in the WPE program, The workers' control system is on the one hand a forum in which the workers manifestly exercise their democratic rights, directly or indirectly, in government administration; on the other hand it is a tool for monitoring the correct implementation of party and government resolutions, directives and decrees.

Therefore, those who become members of the Workers' Control Committee should be on the side of the people who have proven their antiexploitative and antiwasteful stand and in general consist of those who stand decisively for the construction of a socialist society. Zemen concludes its article by saying there is a belief that this situation will be properly reflected in the second round elections which will be conducted under the close supervision of the WPE, since experience has been gained from the past.

Military Vehicles Destroyed by EPLF Landmines

EA071147 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0057 Jan 86

[Text] Four of the Dergue's military vehicles have been destroyed by landmines laid by the heroic engineering unit of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. One of the vehicles hit a landmine on the Haykota-Teseney road on 5 January 1986. A second military vehicle was destroyed on the Akordat-Barentu road and in (Borbale) area.

Eritrean Rebels Sum up 1985 Triumphs

EA072048 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From program entitled "Some Memories of 1985"]

[Excerpts] It is only seven days since the European calendar year of 1985 ended and the year 1986 began. Today's program focuses on the events and major achievements of 1985.

When we look back at 1985, the first thing that comes to mind, making us and our people feel proud, is the liberation of Barentu from the jaws of the Dergue army by the heroic Eritrean people's Liberation Army.

The Dergue despises us. It says we are bandits, that we are few in number, that we have been destroyed. But after the liberation of Barentu it was clear that the Dergue had been shaken and that it is frightened of us. In addition, it was seen that the Dergue does not care for the oppressed Ethiopian masses, who perish for no reason, since it is not the Dergue which is killed, wounded or bleeding. During the fighting to liberate Barentu the Dergues 73d and 78th Brigades, it's 27th mechanized brigade, one tank battalion and one artillery battalion were totally destroyed. It's

modern artillery and tanks were either destroyed or captured. Our arsenal of strategic weapons was doubled.

The Dergue made 13 major attempts to recapture Barentu. In the process 10,200 of their soldiers, officers, and national servicemen lost their lives or were crippled; 1050 were captured. We captured innumerable weapons, including 15 tanks, 9 122-mm field guns, 12 76-mm field guns, 5 23-mm field guns and 80 military vehicles.

When we say that the Dergue does not care for the lives of the oppressed and the property of the Ethiopian people, who are dying for no reason, what more evidence do we need than this? Not content with the 10,200 soldiers killed or wounded and the 1050 captured, the Dergue continued with the war by increasing its army, as if it had declared 1985 the year of holocaust for the Ethiopian people.

Amid all these preparations there was something the Dergue did not know or expect. The Dergue never suspected that we only fight in areas and places of our own choosing, at times convenient to ourselves, and not at places and times the Dergue chooses for us. As the saying goes, "he who does not suspect is destroyed." While it was waiting for us and assembling its forces and Tigray, the Ogaden and other parts, we withdrew all our forces and equipment from Barentu and its area on 31 August 1985. After making all those preparations, the Dergue had to come to the place and area of our choosing if it wanted to destroy us, and it came.

The Dergue knew very well that if it came to a place of our choosing it would not get out easily. For this reason it had to prepare a massive war of invasion against Halhal, Nakfa and northeastern Sahel, where we have strengthened our fortifications over the years. It decided to carry out this massive war of invasion, which it called Bahera Negashe. This Bahera Negashe campaign was a campaign in which the Dergue vowed to destroy the bandits once and for all and to capture Nakfa within five days.

The second reason why we remember 1985 is that it was the year in which we thwarted the Dergue's Bahera Negashe campaign, for which it deployed 12 divisions, one airborne division, many tank brigades, 60 MIG fighters and helicopters. The Dergue's Bahera Negashe campaign started on 20 November 1985 at Nakfa, Halhal and northeastern Sahel fronts. More than 15,000 Dergue soldiers were put out of action. Seven tanks and 1,950 weapons of various kinds were captured. Twenty-nine tanks and 16 vehicles were destroyed. One MIG-23 fighter was destroyed by our anti-aircraft unit. The campaign failed dismally.

When we say that during the Bahera Negashe campaign a MIG-23 belonging to the Dergue was destroyed on 22 October 1985, we also remember that another of its fighter planes was shot down by the antiaircraft fire of our combatants on Halhal front on 24 August 1985. That means that it lost two fighter planes during the year. As each fighter costs $16.5 million, it means a loss of $33 million. And, of course, it will be forced to buy two more to replace them. But that was not the only loss for the Dergue in 1985.

Let us sum up the total material and human loss inflicted on the Dergue in 1985. There were 29,500 soldiers either killed, wounded or captured. Eighteen tanks, 138 vehicles, 5 armored vehicles, 39 heavy weapons of various kinds and many thousands of medium and light weapons were captured. Two MIG fighters, 57 tanks, 149 vehicles, and 11 heavy weapons were destroyed.

When we speak of the Dergue's losses in 1985 we should mention that, according to Voice of America it spent $1 billion on its Bahera Negashe campaign. This is no small amount. The fact that the Dergue spent $1 billion on its unsuccessful Bahera Negashe campaign in 1985, at a time when the Ethiopian people were perishing for lack of food, is a clear indication that it is as fascist as it is possible to be. The Dergue owes the Soviet Union 5 billion dirr as a result of its arms purchases in 1985. As if the suffering and dying of hunger was not enough, the Ethiopian people are now immersed in a debt which even their grandchildren will not be able to pay.

KENYA

Moi Meets Ugandan Defense Minister, Forces Commander

EA071642 Nairobi KNA in English 1607 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi 7 Jan (KNA) — H.E. President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nakuru, received Uganda's defence minister, Brig Wilson Toko, and the commander of the defence forces, Lt-Gen Basilio Olara Okello.

The two briefed President Moi on the current situation in Uganda. President Moi was the chairman of the Uganda peace talks which culminated in the historic signing of the peace accord in Nairobi on 17th december.

After discussions with Brig Toko and Lt-Gen Okello, president Moi said the two enumerated several cases of violations of the peace accord by the National Resistance Army [NRA]. NRA earlier similar accused the Uganda Government of violating the peace accord. There are accusations and counter-accusations of violations of the peace accord by the two parties of the agreement, pointed out the president.

However, President Moi pointed out that the Uganda Government seemed to be prepared to sincerely implement the peace agreement. Indications are that the Uganda Government would be the last to break the agreement, said President Moi adding that the people of Uganda were yearning for peace.

The president expressed his appreciation of Gen Tito's move to contro lawlessness in Kampala for the last three days. My expectation has been and still is to see protection of human life, said President Moi, adding that he valued the sanctity of life more than anything else. He said that it was the security of individuals in Uganda that could facilitate implementation fot the peace agreement, adding that he would do the best he could to help in this regard.

Brig Toko And Lt-gen Okello told President Moi that Ugandans regretted that he did not visit Uganda last week as scheduled.

They said Ugandans were eagerly and enthusiastically awaiting president Moi's arrival in their country so as to give him the hearty and rousing welcome that he deserves.

In response president Moi said he would visit the country as soon as possible.

Present were, among others, Kenya's foreign minister Mr Elijah Mwangale and the permanent secretary, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

SOMALIA

SNM Rebel Commandos Launch Attacks

EA080052 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Units of the commando wing of the fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, attacked enemy forces stationed in Lugh District during December 1985, killing 11 and wounding 25 soldiers. The SNM commando wing also captured Sergeant Muhammad Hadaleh. The enemy forces also lost a very large number of small arms, including 25 AK rifles. The SNM fighters lost three martyrs.

A surprise attack launched by the fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces on enemy forces stationed in (Ijara) village in Gabiley District in the northwest region on 1 January 1986 resulted in three enemy soldiers killed and many wounded.

Another report from the SNM field commanders says that on 23 December 1985 forces loyal to the facist regime of General Siyad barre were engaged in bitter fighting with the people living and and around Lugh in the Gedo region of Somalia. The fighting between the people and the Siyad Barre loyalist troops, which continued for eight hours, ended in a great setback for the enemy after some units of the SNM fighters joined in on the side of the people. Twenty-five enemy soldiers were killed and over 35 wounded. The enemy forces also lost a very large quantity of assorted military hardware. The people, most of them nomads, lost 13 persons murdered by the Siyad regime, and 12 were wounded, including 2 women.

TANZANIA

Foreign Minister Asks Support for Liberation Movements

EA080026 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa has called on African countries to step up support for southern African liberation movements. He was expressing his views on Tanzania's foreign policy, which he described as reflecting a basis of defense and security, during a sminar for military commissars and political training teachers at the party's political training college at Kivukoni in Dar Es Salaam

Ndugu Mkapa said the policy of the Boers had resulted in stepped-up acts of oppression against nationalists, and there has accordingly arisen a need for the African countries to increase both moral and material support for the liberation movements to enable them to confront the enemy. He said Tanzania will continue to support liberation activities in southern Africa and other oppressed parts of the world until liberation is achieved. The 6-day seminar is being attended by commissars and political teachers from various military units in the country.

Editor Calls for War on Gas Black Marketeers

EA080023 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The editor of the *DAILY NEWS* today comments on the country's fuel problem. He says lines at gas stations in Dar es Salaam are showing no sign of abating, while motorists rush around looking for fuel. This situation, writes the editor of the *DAILY NEWS*, which has occurred for two months now, is mainly due to the scarcity of foreign exchange ot pay for fuel imports. In the face of the situation, the government has been seeking at least to keep important economic sectors and services going, as a result of which, writes the editor of the *DAILY NEWS*, fuel rationing has been in operation for a long time in the country, the decision having been taken to cut down individual fuel consumption with the sole intention of saving enough for the important industries providing support for the main agricultural sector. In other words, writes the editor, we have imposed fuel rationing to help ourselves avert negative effects on our national economy.

However, the rules governing fuel rationing are not being strictly observed, laments the *DAILY NEWS* editor, stressing that the new habit of selling gasoline and diesel on the black market has contributed to the continuing lines and hardships in the country. It is not uncommon to find in a city like Dar es Salaam, where gas stations are intermittently supplied with oil and diesel — albeit in small quantities — people being allotted large quantities of these products for no apparent reason. He says there are reports that the owners of certain trucks, who are always the first to find out when fuel is brought to a particular filling station and consequently are the first to arrive there, always allege that they have an important journey to make to Burundi. Two days later the trucks return to the same petrol station with the same story. A war must be declared on these people, says the editor of the *DAILY NEWS*. Certain individuals with certain responsibilities in the government are issued permits to fill their tanks. Then they go to the regions and use the petrol as they please. There are some oil companies in Dar es Salaam with the power to authorize certain individuals to obtain fuel from a number of gas stations.

Perhaps, writes the editor, it is now time to review the whole system. The system of distributing fuel to effect the transportation of crops throughout regions must now be given first priority because the nation is in a very bad state and needs gasoline and diesel for the distribution of crops to several areas in the country. The editor concludes by saying: If we are to succeed in this exercise, the terminals responsible for the distribution of fuel must be properly supervised and those who break the rules must be punished by law. In this way we can ensure that oil and its products are put to proper use.

BENIN

Second Session of PRPB Central Committee Opens

AB071450 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The most important event in our country today was the opening this morning in Cotonou of the second ordinary session of the fourth Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB]. Here is a report by Francois Agossou who attended the opening session in Cotonou:

This second session of the fourth Central Committee, which opened under the effective chairmanship of President Mathieu Kerekou, our great comrade in arms and chairman of the Central Committee, could be said to be the session of practical organization of the implementation of the orientations and decisions adopted by the second ordinary congress of the party held from 18 to 24 November 1985. In his opening speech, President Mathieu Kerekou strongly stressed the current major preoccupation, which is to immediately and resolutely set to work to make our party a strong and influential Marxist-Leninist party within the masses in our towns and rural areas in order to successfully accomplish the tasks of establishing an independent and prosperous [illegible]ialist economy.

The second ordinary session of the Central Committee will make a critical appraisal of the results of the second ordinary national congress of our vanguard party held from 18 to 24 November 1985 in Cotonou. The meeting will also study the draft proposals concerning the organization, mission, and functioning of the new structures of the fourth Central Committee and examine the draft estimates of the recurrent expenditure of the 1986 national budget as well as the draft program of production and investment for 1986.

Finally, the meeting will examine the draft program of the tasks to be methodically executed by the party and the state during the first half of 1986.

GHANA

Two-Man Delegation Leaves for Bulgaria, DPRK

AB080800 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A two-man government delegation led by the political counselor for the economic development of CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, has left Accra on a two-stop visit to Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The visit is at the invitation of the governments of the two countries.

Speaking to reporters before departure, Lt Col Asase said the visit would afford the delegation an opportunity to familiarize and study the political and economic machineries in the two countries. He said Bulgaria has in the past helped in the training of several Ghanaian cadres and added that the delegation would take advantage of the visit to negotiate for increased scholarships.

The other member of the delegation, which will be away for 2 weeks, is Mr Ato Dadzie of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat].

BRIEFS

Envoys to France, Saudi Arabia — Two new ambassadors-designate were today presented their letters of accreditation by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. They are Mrs (Scridna Scott), for France, and Dr Alhasan Mohamed, for Saudi Arabia. Mrs (Scott), until her appointment, was a high court judge in Zimbabwe, while Mr Mohamed was a deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana. [Excerpt] */Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Jan 86 AB/*

Yugoslav Ambassador Presents Credentials — The new Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, Mr Lazar Covic, today presented his letters of credence to a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice Daniel Anna, at the Castle, Osu. Receiving the letters, Mr Justice Annan recalled the long friendship that exists between Ghana and Yugoslavia, and the positive contribution of the two countries, in the Non-aligned Movement and other international movements. Mr Covic said Ghana, as a torchbearer of African liberation, has rich experience to share with Yugoslavia. He pledged to continue where his predecessor left off, to make the economic cooperation between Ghana and Yugoslavia more fruitful. [Excerpts] */Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jan 86 AB/*

GUINEA

France Presents 2 Patrol Boats to Navy

AB071430 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The French Navy this morning presented to the Guinean Navy two patrol boats of 300 horse power each. The presentation ceremony, which was performed by the French ambassador, Henri Rethore, took place at the quays of the Merchant Navy in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Sory Doumbouya, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of national defense. Talking to Youssouf Sery (Bandjara), the French ambassador carefully explained the program of Guinea-France relations which are at the base of this gift.

[Begin Rethore recording] This gift falls within the framework of our military cooperation agreement which also covers 1985. This gesture testifies to the solidarity of France and our desire to further strengthen our relations — the historical relations of which we have established. It also portrays our desire to contribute to the national recover efforts of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]. We hope this gift will be of particular assistance to the Guinean Navy in its operations to the benefit of Guinea and to the benefit of the development of this country. [end recording]

The Guinean minister of national defense, Lt Col Sory Doumbouya, says France has been assisting in several sectors of the Guinean economy.

[Begin Doumbouya recording] I am in a position to say that France has not only been giving us military assistance, but assistance in all the sectors. Once again, I would like to thank the government and people of France for the assistance they continue to give us. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

27 Oct Presidential Election Results Proclaimed

AB071422 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Official proclamation of the results of the 27 October presidential elections by Supreme Court President Alphonse Boni during a ceremony at the presidential palace in Abidjan on 7 January — recorded]

[Text] In execution of the provisions of Article 21 of Law No 60-359 of 7 November 1960, the constitutional chamber of the Supreme Court met on 17 December 1985 in order to examine the votes cast during the presidential elections of 27 October 1985. Following this examination, the final results of the elections are the following:

Total number of registered voters: 3,512,882

The number of votes cast: 3,512,057

Total number of valid votes: 3,312,057

Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny obtained 3,512,057 votes. [All figures as heard]

Consequently and in conformity with the above-mentioned law, I proclaim — in the name of the Ivorian people — Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny elected president of the Republic of Ivory Coast. [applause]

LIBERIA

President Doe Inspects Troops at March Past

AB072154 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Troops from various units of the Armed Forces of Liberia, led by Deputy Commanding General Colonel Alfred Menyeh, today marched past at the Barclay Training Center, BTC, in Monrovia as part of activities marking the inauguration of the Second Republic. There were some inspection of the troops by the Liberian leader and commander in chief of the armed forces, Dr Samuel K. Doe, who was inaugurated president yesterday. The ceremonies were attended by Vice President Harry F. Moniba, officials of the government, and visiting as well as resident dignitaries.

Vice President Urges Hard Work for Nation's Success

AB072052 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The vice president of Liberia, Dr Harry S. Moniba, has called on Liberians and friends of the country to work hard for the success of the Second Republic. Dr Moniba, who was speaking last night at the first inaugural ball held at the Executive Pavillion in Monrovia, said our activities now will determine the future of Liberia. He said as the country has a long way to go and yesterday marked the birth of the first republic after five years of military rule, it was incumbent upon all Liberians, private firms, and foreign firms to make a meaningful contribution towards the development of Liberia.

Earlier, the second vice president of Sierra Leone, Mr A.B. Kamara, congratulated President Samuel Kanyon Doe and Vice President Harry S. Moniba on the occasion of their inauguration as first leaders of the Second Republic. He said he admired the warm and cordial atmosphere which prevailed during the inauguration and urged Liberians to work in the supreme interest of the government and their country.

Reiterates Call

AB072228 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The vice president of Liberia Dr Harry F. Moniba, has said that every Liberian is responsible to make the return to civilian rule in the country work in the interest of the people. He said whatever Liberians would do during the Second Republic will determine the success of government programs such as national reconciliation and the development of the country.

Vice President Moniba was speaking Monday to newsmen at his residence in Sinkor, where several relatives, friends and well-wishers gathered to congratulate him on his inauguration. Dr Moniba said the Second Republic will require from all Liberians cooperation, understanding, and campromise as well as the sincerity and genuine love for their country. The Liberian vice president admonished Liberians to work only in the interest of their people, and cited that for a very long time the country has lacked people with interest in its development.

Vice President Moniba further said every Liberian should be thankful to God for having brought the nation through difficult times up to civilian constitution of government. He expressed delight at being the first vice president of Liberia, and said the position will enable him to make an impact on the growth and development of his homeland. Dr Moniba said his position would also enable him to assist the president, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, to ensure that programs and policies of government were successfully implemented.

BRIEFS

Pakistani Envoy Presents Credentials — The head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, has lauded the cordial relationship which exists between the governments and peoples

of Pakistan and Liberia. He said this relationship was due in large measure to the similarities in the views which the two countries share on major international issues and our common adherence to the principles of the United Nations Organization and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. Dr Doe was speaking yesterday at the Executive Manshion when he received the letter of credence of the Pakistani ambassador to Liberia, Mohammed (Veyameni). [Excerpt] *[Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Jan 86 AB]*

MALI

National Troops Said To Control Agacher Strip

AB071605 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 7 Jan 86

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Lassa, Burkina Faso, Jan 7 (AFP) — Malian troops continue to occupy most of the Agacher Strip along Burkina Faso's northern border and thousands of refugees from villages in the contested area are wandering near this northern town in search of food and water, Burkina officials and relief workers said.

Here in Lassa, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Malian border, nearly 800 men and women lined up yesterday to receive rations of American rice and Japanese sardines donated by the United Nations and distributed by the local Red Cross. Most of the refugees here came from Diguel, one of the four main villages lying in the Agacher Strip, a 200-kilometer (120-mile) band of territory over which Mali and Burkina Faso fought a five-day border war beginning on Christmas day. Residents from Diguel said Malian tanks and armoured cars had been set up around the village and Malian troops had been seen digging trenches in the area.

Under the terms of a cease-fire agreed to on December 30, both sides were to pull their troops back to positions held before the hostilities. But Burkina Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Major Fayame Badaye said Malian tanks and troops who drove into the Agacher on December 28 still occupied the zone. Speaking to reporters taken by helicopter and then car to Lassa, in the southern Agacher, Maj Badye confirmed that Burkina's troops had been withdrawn to a line south of the contested territory on orders from head of state Captain Thomas Sankara.

A cease-fire monitoring team sent by the West African Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) was due to arrive in the Agacher region yesterday after visiting areas involved in the fighting further south along the Mali-Burkina border. They are later to report to a summit meeting of ANAD member states — Burkina Faso, Mali, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague is due to hold hearings tomorrow on a Burkina request for an interim ruling on its border dispute with Mali. Both countries had agreed before the fighting to submit the dispute to the court, but hearings were originally scheduled for June.

The high commissioner of Burkina Faso's Soum Province, which encompasses the Agacher Strip, estimated that 30,000 people had been displaced by the war and the continued Malian presence. The official, Michel Meda, said Sunday in the provincial capital, Djibo, that drought in the contested region had made life difficult for residents of Agacher's 40-odd villages even before the hostilities erupted. Mr Meda added that as a result of the war and the destruction of grain stocks by Malian troops, it would be necessary to feed the refugees until the next harvest at the end of the year.

Before the conflict broke out, people on both sides of the border had lived together peacefully without making any distinctions of nationality, he added.

ANAD Summit in Ivory Coast 17 Jan on Conflict

AB072145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] We have just learned that a summit of the heads of state of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] will take place in Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast from 17 January, according to a source close to the Ivorian presidency. The issue to be examined at the summit, which will be held on the initiative of the Ivorian head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, will be the recent armed conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso, which are two of the seven ANAD member countries, the same source adds.

NIGERIA

Ruling 8 Jan on Shagari, Ekwueme Release

AB061547 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Ruling will be given on Wednesday [8 January] by the special panel reviewing the cases of persons conditionally released and persons still in detention, in an application for the release of the president of the defunct civilian administration Alhaji Shehu Shagari, and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme. Making the application at the first public sitting of the panel in Lagos today, a senior advocate of Nigeria, Chief (Kande Shokpola), pleaded that both Alhaji Shehu Shagari and Dr Alex Ekwueme be released from detention like other former politicians including some state governors. He said they have been in detention for 24 months. Chief (Shokpola) urged the panel to inquire into the reason why the two men have not been released.

Commentary Views Future Political Order

AB052138 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] In its 25 years of existence as an independent nation, Nigeria has had about 10 years of representative government, and during the period we had experimented with two different systems of government: the British-style parliamentary system and the American presidential system. Unfortunately, the experiements ended disastrously. One thing that all the various

shades of opinion who have done a postmortem of the First and Second Republices agree on is that the human factor was mostly responsible for the collapse of the two republics. The participants flagrantly abused the trust of the people, and violated the spirit of the constitution. Elections were taken as a matter of life and death, as those in power resorted to violence to prove their point. Each time the military had to seize power to save the nation from disintegration.

It is with this in mind that the recent announcement by President Ibrahim Babangida that Nigerians in the new year will participate in a national debate on the search for a new political order should be approached. Fortunately, the government has set what can be described as the ground rules of the debate. Three fundamental issues are expected to be the central focus of the national debate. One is how to devise the smooth transition of the disengagement process from a military to a participatory political system. Nigerians are also expected to come out with suggestions on how to evolve an orderly system of political succession.

The two issues are central to the problem of political instability in the country, if we are to establish a viable and enduring political system. The perennial rotation of government between the military and civilians is a [word indistinct] that is fast becoming a cog in the country's wheel of progress. After political succession, it is a pity that after nearly four general elections in the country, we have not been able to set up a machinery that will conduct a free and fair election, the result of which will be acceptable to both the government, the opposition, and the governed.

The reason for this is not far-fetched. Political power in Nigeria has for too long been seen as an instrument of self-aggrandizement, and to deceive the people, the politicians have promoted tribal and sectional interests above national goals and aspirations. It is in their effort to perpetrate their stronghold on power that elections are rigged, bringing about political violence and rancor. The [word indistinct] effect is that Nigerians were made to lose faith in the ballot box as an effective tool in political succession. This has also led to political insensitivity and intolerance.

Therefore, the first task before the nation in our search for a new political order is how to lay the foundation for a viable and enduring political system that will restore the people's faith and confidence in the ballot box. Such a system must bring forward men and women who will seek office not for themselves but for selfless service to the nation. The new system must take into account the country's social and political diversity, and in exploring the political systems of other nations, we must ask and find out how those countries have been able to establish political efficiency that has survived the vagaries of the ages, and which must not be taken for granted. This is where a serious look should be taken at the Federal Electoral Commission. The ongoing Justice Babalaki commission of inquiry should clear some of the issues. A long stride would have been taken if this inquiry and envisaged national debate can produce an electoral condition that will be an unbiased umpire of the electoral process. Since no meaningful social and economic progress can be made in the absence of political stability, all Nigerians must join in the search for a new political order, one that one, in the words of President Ibrahim Babangida, may be proud to bequeath to posterity.

SENEGAL

President Diouf To Visit Saudi Arabia, Italy

AB072122 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met this morning at 0930 at the palace of the Republic under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency Abdou Diouf. Speaking on the occasion, the president of the Republic first of all congratulated the new ministers and secretaries of state and assured them of his confidence and support as well as the cooperation of the governmental team which together they comprise.

Speaking about his forthcoming activities on the international plane, the president of the Republic informed the cabinet that he will pay a working visit to Saudi Arabia from 12 through 15 January 1986, at the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. This visit falls within the desire of Saudi Arabia and Senegal to do everything to ensure the strengthening of their bilateral cooperation. It will also be an opportunity for the OAU chairman to explain Africa's economic and political problems to the Saudi authorities and to examine with these authorities useful ways revitalize Arab-African cooperation.

Before returning to Dakar, the president of the Republic will be in Djibouti, in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU, to attend the signing ceremony of the agreement to set up the subregional organization for the fight against drought and for development in the Horn of Africa. The visit is at the invitation of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The head of state will later visit Rome on 22 January 1986 on the occasion of the meeting of the board of directors of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD. There, at the invitation of the IFAD director general and in his capacity as OAU chairman, he will make an important speech on Africa's agricultural program as adopted at the last OAU summit. During his visit to Rome, the head of state who will be accompanied by the foreign, planning and cooperation ministers, will hold talks with the Italian authorities on Senegalese-Italian cooperation.

Halt in BADEA Aid to Ivory Coast Criticized

AB071208 Dakar PANA in French 1532 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 6 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA) — The decision taken by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) — and announced by its director Chadly Ayari — to cease all financial aid to Ivory Coast just because that country has renewed diplomatic relations with Israel is viewed by *LE SOLEIL* as an error with incalculable consequences for the already slightly clouded Arab-African relations.

In its Monday issue, the Senegalese daily stresses that the mistake is two-fold: first, it writes that the BADEA has taken a decision without referring to the political will behind it and,

second, it wonders if that move is not unwelcome at a time when the eighth session of the Arab-African permanent cooperation committee is about to convene. For the time being, nothing can be said regarding the results of these deliberations due to take place 14-16 January in Damascus.

LE SOLEIL, which stresses that the BADEA should have waited till the end of the eighth session deliberations, believes that the Ivorians have had their self-pride wounded. The daily adds that the significance of such a move is rather vain if the BADEA wanted to penalize Ivory Coast or to intimidate those who would be tempted to imitate her. Also, *LE SOLEIL* is of the view that BADEA commitments toward Ivory Coast are not so vital nor essential to the development of Ivory Coast. The results will be just the opposite. If the move is to be seen as intimidation, the paper adds, this possibility would simply tend to turn Arab-African cooperation and necessary dialogue into a vulgar matter of money.

Further demonstrating the futility of this alibi through the experience of Boumedienne's Algeria, which thought it could use oil as a weapon for development, the Senegalese daily's position is that if one had held to that view, the Arab-African dialogue would have ceased a long, long time ago, because the money the Arab countries got from their oil went, in very large part, to Western banks. Therefore, the financial argument is a vulgar one, *LE SOLEIL* says; it adds that the Damascus summit should rather ponder cultural prejudices and raise the level of consciousness in order that Arabs and Africans could consider one another as equal and view their future in common. All other considerations (?stem from) an idea of independence) the paper concludes.

BRIEFS

New Envoys Accredited — The head of state will receive on Saturday, 28 December 1985, the letters of credence from Jerome Ollandet, the Congolese ambassador, Mbuze Nsomi Lobwanabi, the Zairian ambassador, Abdelkar El-Jai, the Moroccan ambassador, and John Campbell Macrae, the British ambassador, all accredited to Senegal. [Excerpts] */Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Dec 85 AB/*

Ambassador to Chad Appointed — The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of President Abdou Diouf and appointed (Papa Louis Fall), Senegal's ambassador to Cameroon, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Chad, with residence in Yaounde. [Summary] */Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86 AB/*

SIERRA LEONE

Al-Qadhdhafi Backers Arrested at U.S. Embassy

AB071120 Paris AFP in French 0923 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Freetwon, 7 Jan (AFP) — Four members of the Green Book Society, an organization supported by Libya, were arrested in Freetown on Monday following a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy, it was learned from an official source in the Sierra Leonean capital. All four — a tutor at a Muslim school and three students — were charged with obstructing traffic and disturbing public order.

The demonstrators [words indistinct] headed toward the embassy waving placards and shouting slogans such as [words indisitnct], "Death to American imperialism," and "Long live Al-Qadhdhafi."

Access to the embassy was immediately blocked by the police.

The Green Book Society, whose objective is to study the (?policies) and writings of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, was created in 1979 and is believed to have about 50 members.

ANGOLA

23 UNITA 'Bandits' Killed, Camp Destroyed

MB070859 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces stationed in Ganda municipality in Benguela Province are continuing their successful military operations against the UNITA puppet bands to annihilate them completely. Our regional station revealed yesterday that the heroic FAPLA combatants completely destroyed a puppet base located at (Mientre) mountain, which is 3 km from Ganda municipality. In this operation, 23 UNITA bandits were killed, including the leader of the base, who called himself Paulino Simao. Great quantities of war materiel were seized and more than 100 civilians, who had been forced to live in the bush, were freed.

Former MPLA Officials Under Detention in Luanda

LD070010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] We have had first-hand reports from Luanda that Ludy Kissassunda, formerly of the MPLA's Political Bureau and former head of the Angolan political police, and Alda Lara, wife of Deputy Defense Minister [title as heard] Lucio Lara, are under detention.

We have learned from unofficial sources in Luanda that members of the MPLA's break-away faction Active Revolt [title as heard] are expected to be included in the Angolan Government. Active Revolt leader Daniel Chipenda is believed to have sent President Eduardo dos Santos a telegram congratulating him on the decisions made by the last MPLA-PT congress which removed members of the party's old guard and adopted a more flexible stance on relations with the West.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Denies Involvement in RSA Blast

MB071642 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has reiterated that Botswana does not want to be at war with anybody, let alone a giant state like neighboring South Africa. In an interview with the Radio Botswana newsdesk, this afternoon, Dr Chiepe said the South African warning to Botswana to curb what Pretoria called terrorist attacks showed an intention by the South Africans to invade Botswana at all costs.

Dr Chiepe said South Africa itself could be blamed for the kind of terrorism it is now blaming on Botswana because, she said, it took South Africa 2 days to say anything about landmines having been planted against it. If South Africa has alerted Botswana early enough, she said, some actions could have been taken and those responsible possibly apprehended, as it had happened before when there was knowledge of a disaster about to happen.

Dr Chiepe said that in response to a telex from Pretoria last night, Botswana denied involvement in the matter and that Botswana security forces cooperate with the ANC. The minister said Botswana would like such issues to be resolved peacefully. Yesterday, Dr Chiepe met envoys of the contact group countries represented in Botswana: the United States, Britain, and West Germany, to brief them of this development.

She expressed the hope that these countries which have contacts with South Africa would have some restraining influence on South Africa. Other envoys of countries represented in Botswana have also been briefed.

LESOTHO

Government Complains to UN Over RSA Border Actions

MB080627 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho yesterday complained to the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, that South Africa had barred entry to those people from Lesotho since 1 January. He did not request any specific UN action on the matter.

Lesotho's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Thabo Makeka, said that since that day, with the exception of white people and Lesotho nationals going to the mines, Lesotho nationals are not allowed to cross the border into South Africa. In a letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, he said as Lesotho is completely surrounded by the powerful and economically strong South Africa, this high-handed unilateral action is bound to cause inconvenience and economic dislocation to our people.

The Security Council on 30 December condemned the recent killing of nine people, including several South African refugees, in Lesotho's capital Maseru, blamed South Africa and demanded that it pay compensation. Mr Makeka said South Africa claimed it had to impose the border restrictions to prevent so-called terrorists entering South Africa. We have heard this one before, he said. South Africa knows very well that there are no ANC cadres or bases in Lesotho. We are being punished for refusing to return to South Africa those who flee the wrath and killings of apartheid in their own land, he said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Holds Reception for Diplomatic Corps

Discusses Diplomatic Activity

MB060529 Maputo Domestic Services in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Mozambique carried out intense diplomatic activity last year aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between peoples and states. This was stated yesterday by President Samora Machel during a reception for the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique on the occasion of this holiday season. The Mozambican leader mentioned the high-level visit to the United States, Great Britain, the Vatican, and Italy,

among other places. Samora Machel also mentioned the visits to Mozambique by some heads of state. The Mozambican president said that in 1985 Mozambique sent ambassadors to France, Belgium, Pakistan, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Comoros, and the EEC.

Comments on Foreign Aid

MB060835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] President Samora Machel hosted a reception for the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique in Maputo today on the occasion of the new year. Luis Dias dos Amores has this report:

[Amores] President Samora Machel held a reception for the diplomatic corps in the People Republic of Mozambique in the camping grounds in Maputo city today. In his speech, President Samora Machel announced that the People's Republic of Mozambique still needs the aid of the international community to overcome the emergency situation existing in certain areas of the country and rehabilitate production and social services that would allow an increased production capability to satisfy the Mozambican people's economic demands. He thanked the international community for its growing aid, which has been instrumental in minimizing the effects of natural disasters. On this issue, the marshal of the People's Republic of Mozambique asked the members of the diplomatic corps to thank their governments and organizations for their humanitarian aid to Mozambique.

In his speech, the Mozambican leader emphasized that in addition to the victims of the natural disasters, numerous citizens are presenting themselves daily to Mozambican authorities after running away from captivity at the hands of the armed bandits. He added that, through our diplomatic actions, we have proved to the international community that the main base of the armed banditry and terrorism is South Africa. Samora Machel underlined that the total war for the annihilation of banditry is being waged on the military, economic, political, and diplomatic fronts.

President Samora Machel announced once again that Mozambique will continue its tradition of granting clemency to those armed bandits who surrender to the Mozambican authorities [words indistinct].

He appealed to the international community to end the South African apartheid system in the interest of peace in southern Africa and the world. Today in South Africa, whites, blacks, Coloreds, Indians, citizens of all colors, races, and creeds, regardless of their social status, are marching together against the repressive South African system.

On Mozambique's future, Samora Machel mentioned natural, mineral, [word indistinct], agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, and tourism resources, which he said should be developed in a climate of prosperous growth. He said that these resources are being used correctly with the help of the law on foreign investment, which defines the principles, guarantees, and duties of foreign investments in Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. Congressmen Continue Visit; Meet P.W. Botha

Pik Botha Meeting 'Friendly'

MB072000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 7, SAPA — A six-member U.S. congressional delegation held what appeared to be "friendly" talks with the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and members of his ministry at the union building in Pretoria this evening.

After the meeting, which lasted almost three hours, Mr Botha said the talks had dealt with various "important" subjects of concern both to the South African Government and the U.S. Congress. He said at a brief informal press conference afterwards he hoped the exchange of views would contribute towards a greater understanding between South Africa and the U.S. Congress.

Mr William Gray of Pennsylvania and spokesman for the delegation, said the meeting had covered wide-ranging issues, not only on foreign policy matters, "but also on some of the domestic matters as well."

Mr Gray said the talks, which he termed "fruitful," would continue tonight and the delegation would meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tomorrow, "as well as several other cabinet members."

The delegation arrived in South Africa last night on a short visit to assess developments in the light of the emergency regulations, the curb on media reporting, and changes in U.S. policy towards South Africa. They will report back to the opening of the second session of Congress at the end of the month.

The delegation comprises Mr Gray, chairman of the House Budget Committee, and author of the anti-apartheid act of 1985; and representatives Lynn Martin of Illinois, who is a human rights activist and serves on the House Budget Committee; Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania; Edolphus Towns of New York; Charles Hayes of Illinois; and Walter Fauntroy of Washington D.C.

The U.S. visitors were invited to South Africa by the South African Council of Churches and also intend meeting UDF [United Democratic Front] patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak; and the Rev Beyers Naude.

Earlier today the congressmen were refused permission to visit imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela. No reasons for the refusal were given.

The six members of the delegation were reported to have received a "lukewarm" welcome from the president of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Mr James Mndaweni, who asked the delegation for a commitment to full sanctions against South Africa.

The group later visited Soweto where they had talks with Dr Nthato Motlana at his home.

Meets With P.W. Botha

MB081128 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha has criticized the United States for applying sanctions against South Africa. Marius Kleynhans reports from George where the visiting American Congressmen this morning met Mr Botha.

[Kleynhans] President Botha told pressmen after his meeting with the American congressional group in the Wilderness this morning that sanctions was touched on in a wide-ranging discussion, and he felt it was a bad, miserable attitude of the United States to apply sanctions against one of the best developing countries in the world.

The American Congression group flew in from Pretoria this morning, and the session with Mr Botha started shortly after 1000 at an hotel in the Wilderness. The meeting lasted about an hour and a half.

The Americans are enjoying a working lunch with Mr Pik Botha and Minister Gerrit Viljoen and will fly to Cape Town later this afternoon where they will meet Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development.

Meeting Termed 'Stormy'

MB081319 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The state president is reported to have held a stormy meeting with the visiting U.S. Congressmen today.

The meeting took place at The Wilderness in the Cape, and lasted about 2 hours.

President Botha is said to have sharply criticized American sanctions against South Africa, calling it miserable that the U.S. would apply sanctions against what he called one of the fastest developing countries in the world.

One of the six Congress members told reporters afterwards that he and Mr Botha, in his words, exchanged barbs.

Mr Botha is said to have called the American a white liberal, while the congressman countered that Mr Botha is a white reactionary.

The congressional delegation is in South Africa on a fact-finding mission, primarily to assess the effect of the limited sanctions measures ordered against Pretoria by President Reagan.

It is not known if the group asked Mr Botha for permission to visit jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Heunis Defends Pro-Apartheid View of Constitution

MB072023 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 7, SAPA — The government's plans for South Africa's constitutional future remain firmly grounded in apartheid philosophy. This emerges from an article written by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in the January edition of *LEADERSHIP SA* magazine.

In the article, however, Mr Heunis staunchly defends his pro-apartheid vision of future constitutional developments as reflecting his governments "commitment to the democratic ideal."

The minister emphasises that blacks are divided into "at least eight different groups having very little in common" and that "cleavages" dividing these groups are accentuated, among other things, "by a long and arduous history of conflict."

Although "democracy" remained the objective of the government it must be "adapted to meet the group character of South African society."

So, for example, local communities of different races should, "as far as possible and within the limits of financial viability, have their own local authorities."

The country's chief constitutional architect maintains that it is a "widely held fallacy" that the South African Government is not committed to democracy and that it wants to maintain white supremacy at all costs.

He also dismisses critics who claim that all steps taken by the government to broaden democracy have been cosmetic and essentially aimed at strengthening the position of whites. Instead, Mr Heunis maintains, the government had already committed itself to a "framework for a future democratic dispensation."

This included an undivided South Africa, citizenship for all, universal franchise, power-sharing among all population groups, sovereignty of the law and a "civilised" legal order, and the rejection of any form of discrimination on the grounds of race, culture, religion or sex.

Heunis Orders Probe of Murders in Cape Peninsula

MB071419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 7, SAPA — It was a "shocking and very worrying phenomenon" that youths, among them schoolchildren, were allegedly responsible for gruesome murders in some of the Cape Peninsula's black areas, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

As a result of recent violence, the minister said, he had asked his department to investigate the events.

Mr Heunis said that, according to his department's report, the following incidents had occurred from December 24 to January 4:

— Seven black adult men were murdered "in a most repulsive and barbaric manner";

— Eleven huts and temporary creche (in the KTC squatter camp) were burnt down and six adults were injured.

The incidents occurred during battles between adults and youths in which two handgrenades were used. Isolated stone-throwing also took place in Peninsula townships. Mr Heunis said that, according to available information, youths were responsible for all seven murders and were also prominently involved in all the other incidents.

"These murders, and especially the shocking manner in which they were committed, have aroused repugnance and abhorrence from all just-minded people. The fact that youths, among whom there were school-going children, are allegedly responsible for the murders is, to say the least, a shocking and very worrying phenomenon," Mr Heunis said. He expressed sympathy on behalf of the government to the families of the victims and the black communities involved.

"The government is aware of the sincere endeavour of the majority of black parents to take part in a meaningful way, in accordance with accepted civilised norms, in the process of upliftment in the social, economic, educational and political terrain.

"This process must be set in motion as soon as possible to ensure that black communities can assume their rightful place in South African society."

During the past few days negotiations between the black communities had taken place regarding methods by which they could discipline the "licentious element" among the youth. Mr Heunis said he welcomed this.

SAPA on UK Message Against Botswana Retaliation

MB071207 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan 7, SAPA — In a move aimed at dissuading the South African Government from taking cross-border action against Botswana, the British Government has sent a message to the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, urging all countries in the area to suspend violence.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the message from the British Embassy was delivered to Mr Botha yesterday. The message said the British Government deplored the latest landmine incident near the Botswana border, expressed sympathy at the loss of innocent lives and "urged all countries in the area to suspend violence."

Diplomatic sources in London said the main objective of the message was to caution against a South African strike into Botswana in retaliation for the landmine blast at the weekend which killed two whites and injured two others.

Last night, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs issued the text of a telegram sent to the Botswana Government warning that South Africa reserved "its right in terms of established international legal principles to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens."

Dismissed Miners Not Permitted To Return to Impala

MB071631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Rustenburg, Jan 7, SAPA — Thousands of miners were bused out of strike-torn Impala Platinum Mines in Bophuthatswana today as hopes that they might be re-employed faded. There were rumours that some miners had been told to submit their names so they could go back to work tomorrow but by midday thousands were being bused out of their compounds.

Police in riot gear and equipped with tear smoke cannisters kept a close watch at the tense mines — Wildebeestfontein North and South and Bafokeng North and South. Dozens of heavily-armed police apparently combed the compounds. Rooms were reportedly searched for weapons and workers leaving the area were frisked.

Miners spoke of intimidation and police harassment. No incidents of unrest have been reported since the strike began six days ago. Miners said their primary grievance concerned wages. The last increase, received in July, was regarded as inadequate.

Reporters were prevented from entering the compounds.

Commentary on Miners Dismissal

MB071156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 7, SAPA — The firing yesterday of most of the work force at GENCOR's [General Mining Union Corporation] Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana has sent shock waves through international platinum markets, with the price of the metal soaring in Europe and the United States.

In London, the metal was fixed at 349.74 U.S. dollars an ounce — about eight dollars up on the previous day, while in New York the price rose even more sharply, gaining about 15 dollars.

Impala is the second largest of South Africa's platinum producers, with current output in the region of 900,000 ounces a year — or close to 45 per cent of the country's output, which itself is about 70 per cent of world output. Any long-term disruption of production would undoubtedly affect world supplies.

But the company has large, although unspecified, stocks that will see it through any short-term halt in underground production. As a result, the soaring price on the international market is thought to be a result of over-reaction.

On the stock market yesterday, Impala's share price rose 125 cents to 3150 cents in reaction to the international platinum price rise, rather than the news of the firings.

The number of black miners fired could rise above 20,000 if thousands more striking miners fail to heed the company's demand that they return to work today. The mass firing yesterday is believed to be the biggest in South African history. Last year, Anglo American fired about 18,000 black miners from Vaal Reef's gold mine.

The GENCOR workers were employed at three of the Impala mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South. Ultimatums have been issued to workers to return to work at Bafokeng North and at a processing plant, mineral processes. The mines are situated between Sun City and Rustenburg.

About 65 per cent of the total work force at the Impala mines are Bophuthatswana citizens and the impact of the dismissals on families in the homeland is likely to be severe.

The strike, by a total of 30,000 workers over a variety of grievances including wages and working conditions, began on New Year's Day.

According to GENCOR, no union has been involved in negotiations to solve the crisis as the National Union of Mineworkers is not recognised in Bophuthatswana and the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) has not gained official recognition.

The NUM claims it has a 50 per cent membership at Impala and said in a statement the strike was over low wages, long hours and GENCOR's refusal to give the union recruiting facilities.

GENCOR said its decision followed unsuccesful attempts to hold meaningful discussions with black employees and their refusal to return to work.

Capacity Crowd Attends Labor Party Congress

MB032002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 3, SAPA — A capacity crowd of nearly 2500 people attended the annual congress of the Labour Party [LP] at the Goodwood showgrounds today.

Rev Allan Hendrickse, LP leader and cabinet minister said the attendance figure was most impressive compared to turnouts at previous congresses.

The LP media spokesman, Mr Les Abrahams MP (Diamant), described today's turnout as "significant" which reflected the mobilisation of members in the peninsula.

By this morning some 143 LP branches had registered as delegates to the congress. Large numbers of supporters from areas adjoining the peninsula enthusiastically supported speakers during debates.

Today's LP congress attendance eclipsed similar party congresses of parliamentary parties in all three houses of parliament which were held this year, observers said.

Mr Fred Peters, MP (Silvertown) and LP national secretary, in his secretarial report noted that the party's membership had increased by 20 per cent. He added that 33 former Labour members rejoined the party while only two persons had resigned.

Mr Peters said that despite the criticism levelled at the LP 46 new branches had been formed during the past year, 10 of which were in the peninsula.

During last year 36 public meetings were held with substantial public support, he said. Mr Peters criticised the English-language newspapers of not reporting these events.

Party Appeals to Government

MB032015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2010 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 3, SAPA — The Labour Party [LP] today unanimously adopted a motion urging the government to repeal the Population Registration Act with a view to creating a democratic, non-racial South Africa.

The motion, which was introduced by the Natal and Cape Peninsula regions of the party, received strong support from the congress.

The LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, introduced an amendment calling for the establishment of a parliamentary select committee to investigate the feasibility of a geographical, non-racial federal system of government. Congress also agreed to the formation of a House of Representatives special committee to further investigate such a proposal.

Mr David Curry, minister of local government, housing and agriculture in the house, described moves to repeal the act as "the most important motion of the congress." He also urged members not to adopt an all-or-nothing approach but to adopt a consistent strategy. "Our fight against apartheid is unending," he said.

Congress was told the scrapping of the act was the "one Rubicon which still had to be crossed." Delegates condemned the presence of the act of the statute books and described it as "un-Christian," "dehumanising," and "obnoxious." The act was seen as a nationalist ploy to "create minorities and divide and rule."

Mr Desmond Lockey, a nominated MP, said the maintenance of the act in an era of reform was "paradoxical" because it thrived on "group conflict."

"The National Party must realise that they are not the only actors in the South African political arena," Mr Lockey said.

Congress also adopted the following motions:

— That the demands of the Griqua people as contained in a Presidents Council report now be implemented, including the re-allocation of land to them.

— That the government clarify its intentions with regard to constitutional development and reform, prescribing that such a plan accommodate all South Africans.

Hendrickse Deplores Violence

MB040931 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Labor Party, LP, has appealed for peaceful change in South Africa at its 20th annual congress in Goodwood and has strongly condemned violence as a means of change. This report's from Jan van Niekerk.

[Begin video][Van Niekerk] In his opening address to the conference, the national chairman of the party, the Reverend Andrew Julies, said the presence of the delegates in the city of Cape Town, one of the centers chosen by the perpetrators of acts of terror, proves that the LP has embarked on a road in a spirit that will not be daunted by the barbarous attacks of those who wish to strip the Coloreds of their democratic rights. Reconciliation of the people of South Africa is the theme of this year's conference, which was attended by a record of 3,000 people, including 900 delegates. As was expected, the conference today carried several motions asking the government to abolish more discriminatory laws. Although it was recognized that during the past year movement away from discrimination began in earnest, the conference asked for the abolishment of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, and the Race Classification Act. The conference also called upon the government to clarify its intentions with regard to constitutional development and reform, prescribing that such plans accommodated all South Africans. The conference congratulated the minister of health and welfare for his efforts thus far in bringing about parity in pension increases. The conference also noted the sudden but related attempts by organized business in negotiating with the ANC and other parties, which seems to convey selfish interests. The leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, in his opening address last night asked for the release of political prisoners such as Mr Nelson Mandela as part of the reconciliation process in South Africa. He made, however, his party's stance on violence very clear.

[Hendrikse] The Labor Party remains dedicated to the strategy of nonviolence as we pursue our goal of assisting the creation of a new society, and therefore I say on behalf of the party, that I deplore all acts of violence which have become charactristic of our society. [applause] This violence has changed what could have been the best of times into the worst of time. I deplore violence of the killing of innocent persons such as happened recntly in Amanzimtoti, but I also deplore those acts on the parts of the authorities in quelling disturbances which go beyond the norm of minimum force.

[Van Niekerk] Mr Hendrikse asked the West to give greater recognition to responsible black, Colored, and Indian leaders.

[Hendrikse] I believe further, that the W[illegible]...[changes thought] And I am glad that some represenitves of the West are here. I find it so strange that we almost invited, or we were supposed to invite, the whole diplomatic corps to this conference tonight. They can go to a funeral in Mamelodi where the negative is emphasized but they cannot come and listen to that which we are saying as a group that has a particular contribution to make to resolutions in South Africa. But I want to say to them, to the West, that greater recognition must be given to to responsible black, Colored, and Indian leaders. There seem to be an obsession overseas, and in some of our English-speaking papers, to look for recognized leaders, real leaders, accepted leaders, true leaders, authentic leaders, those who are in favor of a violent or revolutionary change. Or the West seems to acknowledge only those leaders, in quotes, who do not necessarily support violence but who belittle and condemn each and every effort to effect peaceful change and reform. Our solution in South Africa is not a simplistic one. And here one must condemn the superficial attitude of those from overseas, and particularly from the United Nations and from the United States, who come here for a short while and suddenly have all the solution with regard to black-white relationships. To South Africa and its people I say, let us now be reconciled one to the other, and let us build a new South Africa on the actions of apartheid and not over the dead bodies of our youths. [end video]

Centralized Education Rejected

MB050507 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1230 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The Labor Party has voted at its congress in Cape Town against a centralized education system and called for a uniform system for all South Africans.

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the leader of the party, said before the vote was taken that the delegates should keep in mind that decentralization would merely be a continuation of the present separate system.

Member of the President's Council Mr (Frank Quint) said he had discussed the issue of decentralization with Mr Carter Ebrahim, the minister of education in the House of Representatives, and the matter was receiving attention.

Ebrahim on 'Onslaught'

MB050653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, told the Labor Party congress that in the past year there had been a massive onslaught against schools as part of the strategy of the enemies of South Africa to make the the country ungovernable. Mr Ebrahim said that in the coming months the necessary measures would be taken to ensure that Colored education was not again disrupted. The first priority was to restore order and discipline in the schools. However, this would be difficult under the circumstances until the situation had returned to normal.

PFP Calls for Probe of Port Elizabeth Shooting

MB071752 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] PFP [Progressive Federal Party], member of parliament Andrew Savage has called for an inquiry into the shooting of a woman by police last night. Police reported today that a woman had been shot at Walmer near Port Elizabeth when they opened fire on a crowd stoning their vehicle, but Mr Savage says he has spoken to a number of witnesses who says the girl was on her way to a shop on an errand, and that although she was near a crowd of school children returning from a meeting, the crowd was not threatening, and there was no political demonstration.

Divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier (Schwartner) says he can confirm only that the girl died of a head wound. The brig says the girl was 17 and not 13 as reported by her father. He says senior officers have been appointed to investigate the incident.

Cape Teachers Union Asks Release of Detainees

MB061846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 6, SAPA — There could be no hope of pupils returning to school next week without the unconditional release of detained teachers and pupils the Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU), said today.

WECTU chairman, Mr Yusuf Gabru, said six teachers were still being detained — three of whose names cannot be published as their detentions have not been confirmed by police.

Those still detained are Miss Ann Murray, Mr Johnny Lucas and Mr John Louw.

Mr Gabru in his statement said: "We believe detention is not only an act of violence against the individual but also against his families and friends."

"We condemn the police for failing to issue reports on detentions so that people effectively disappear for long periods of time."

Mr Gabru added that police gave no indication as to how long detainees would be held as some were now being imprisoned for more than two months.

"Without the unconditional release of teachers and students there can be little hope of a return to school," said Mr Gabru.

A Paarl teacher, Mr Anwar Shaikh, was today released from Victor Verster prison after being held in detention for several weeks, a family member confirmed.

Request for Delay in Black School Opening Rejected

MB071442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 7, SAPA — The deputy-minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, has rejected a request by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC] to delay the opening of black schools until January 28. In a statement released in Cape Town today, Mr de Beer urged pupils to return to class tomorrow — the day originally set for the first day of term. The department would "exercise flexibility" over pupils who could not return tomorrow.

The SPCC delivered a memorandum to the Department of Education and Training [DET] yesterday, calling on all pupils to return to school on January 28. The call to delay the reopening of schools was made a week ago at a conference called by the SPCC and attended by over 161 organisations. The meeting felt the delay would enable the authorities, parents and pupils to prepare for the new school year.

A spokesman for the SPCC said he was disappointed with Mr de Beer's decision, saying it would "cause problems."

"Those children who go back to school tomorrow face being victimised by those who do not return to school," he said. Mr de Beer said it was of "vital importance" that school time was used to the pupils best advantage.

The DET requires that pupils should register within 10 days of the official reopening date, but Mr de Beer said the depaartment would "exercise flexibility" for those who wished to enroll later. The SPCC spokesman said he was relieved that the DET would allow pupils to register after the stipulated 10 days. Mr de Beer said he welcomed attempts being made to motivate pupils to return to school, since so much time was lost last year.

De Beer Explains Position

MB071542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 7, SAPA — The deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, has rejected the request from the Soweto Parent's Crisis Committee that black schools open on January 28 instead of tomorrow.

However, the Department of Education and Training [DET], which requires pupils to register within 10 days of the official opening of schools, would exercise flexibility concerning those who registered later, Mr de Beer said.

In a statement released to SAPA by the DETS head office in Pretoria, the deputy minister said he had received a copy of the resolutions adopted at the recent national education conference yesterday afternoon.

"I regard it as of advantage to prepare our students for their examinations. The schools and teachers of the Department of Education and Training will therefore be ready to admit students as from the official opening date (January 8) or as soon as possible thereafter when parents are in a position to enrol their children."

The conference, attended by about 160 organisations, resolved on December 28-29 "to call on all students throughout the country to return to school on January 28, 1986."

"I welcome this attempt to motivate students to return to school in their own interest, especially as so much time was lost during 1985 in certain areas, as opposed to other areas where education continued normally," Mr de Beer said.

"No education department in this country can afford to lose any of the minimum of 198 days available to cover the syllabus and maintain the required standards.

"Students who enrol late must realise that they imperil their chances of educational success this year.

"It is therefore essential and in the intersts of every student, parent and community that students return to school with the greatest promptness."

The other resolutions adopted at the conference were being studied and would be "dealt with in due course," Mr de Beer said.

Price of Bread Likely To Rise by 20 Percent

MB071134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 7, SAPA — The price of bread is likely to increase by at least 20 per cent this year, according to sources in the wheat industry.

Higher fuel costs, a 300,000 ton shortfall in the wheat crop and a call for the phasing out of the bread subsidy are the main factors that could contribute to a higher price.

The recent increases in the petrol and rail goods rates have hit both producers and the baking industry. Sources in the wheat industry say an overall increase of 20 per cent is a conservative estimate.

The Wheat Board's general manager, Mr Dennis van Aarde, said today the government's R200 million subsidy could not make up for higher transport costs.

"As the wheat industry is controlled, somebody will have to pay for these costs. Either the government will have to increase the subsidy, which is unlikely, or the increase will have to be passed to the consumers," he said. A further increase in the bread price is likely if the government accepts the findings of the Davin commission of inquiry which has recommended that the bread subsidy be phased out over the next few years. The price of bread rose twice last year, by five cents in July and another five cents in October.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

7 Jan Evening Report

MB071715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 7, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 7 pm:

On the West Rand at Munsieville near Krugersdorp a black man was fatally wounded and two others injured and arrested when a police vehicle was attacked by stonethrowers. This incident took place last night and was not included in this morning's report.

In the northern Transvaal at Attridgeville near Pretoria four black males, all about 18 years old, were arrested for public violence and for stoning a delivery vehicle.

There was also an attempt to hijack two municipality vehicles but this was prevented by police action and the vehicles were recovered. A private vehicle was also set alight.

In the Boland at Zwelinthemba near Worcestor a petrol bomb was thrown at a post office vehicle.

In Lamontville near Durban a police vehicle was attacked by stonethrowers and birdshot was used to disperse them. No casualties or injuries were reported.

8 Jan Morning Report

MB080624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0619 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 8, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8 am "unrest report":

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a delivery vehicle was slightly damaged by stonethrowers

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] two delivery vehicles and a private motor car were extensively damaged by arsonists. In the same area, a private home was damaged by stonethrowers.

At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, petrol bombs were thrown at a private home, causing extensive damage.

ANC Member Killed

MB081157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 8, SAPA — A member of the African National Congress was shot dead by a policeman as he tried to remove the safety pin of a handgrenade in Soweto, on the West Rand, yesterday afternoon.

Police found a variety of weaponry in the dead man's possession, the SAP's public relations division said in a statement to SAPA today.

Several other people were also arrested in Soweto yesterday and police took possession of a large amount of weapons of Russian origin, the statement said.

Police are continuing their investigations.

Commentary Discusses U.S. Policy Toward Angola

MB060903 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "The United States and Angola"]

[Text] The American debate on the Angolan issue is becoming fiercer by the day and implications are that U.S. policy towards Luanda is on the verge of radical revision.

One of the latest developments in the debate which centers on the question of American aid for UNITA was the decision by a powerful conservative group to launch a campaign aimed at stopping a major American oil company from operating in Angola. The group, Conservative Caucus [word indistinct], have accused the company, Chevron Gulf Oil, of treason by funding Soviet interests to take control of Angola. The action by the Conservative Caucus has given added momentum to the growing sentiment in Washington that the time is now ripe for active and formal aid to UNITA. This coincides with the assessment conservative circles in the American capital that the southern African policy of constructive engagement has failed, in that negotiations with the Marxist government in Angola have not had the desired effect. Far from diminishing the Soviet presence, it has actually led to an increase in communist bases and personnel in Angola.

By constrast, as part of the American-negotiated Lusaka Agreement, South Africa formally withdrew its troops from southern Angola in order to facilitate the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The finger has always been pointed at South Africa for employing delaying tactics and holding up the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia and other developments in the subcontinent. It has now emerged beyond doubt that the Luanda government is guilty of these charges and that the tide of thinking in the United States is turning against it.

Until recently, the policy of the United States was one of greater support to the MPLA government than UNITA. This has now changed significantly in favor of UNITA. Evidence is that aid for UNITA is imminent. The chairman of the Conservative Caucus, Mr Howard Phillips, has described the Angolan conflict as the most important East-West struggle internationally. He believes the decision the United States takes on Angola in the next few weeks could well determine the fate of Africa for decades to come. Certainly, Angola and southern Africa in its entirety is a cause the United States cannot afford to lose.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

7 Jan Press Review

MB070535 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Mines From Nkomo Forces

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 January reports on page 3 that South Africa security intelligence, which predicted the terrorist incidents over the holidays, "believes that the ANC has been acquiring land-mines from stockpiles cached by ZIPRA during the Zimbabwe bush war." The type of mines used "are of a type only previously used by Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA forces." "The sources believed a number of the mines were stored or deployed along South Africa's borders in what is seen as clearly a new tactic by the ANC in deploying landmines for the first time in its struggle against South Africa."

HNP Reaction to Explosion

In an article on the same page citing reaction to Saturday's bomb blast in the northern Transvaal, the paper cites Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] leader Jaap Marais as asking the government to take " 'stern punitive' " steps against Botswana and Zimbabwe — cutting off all aid unless they stopped harbouring ANC terrorists. " 'It is absolutely amazing that two states which are so dependent on South Africa over a wide field from technical advice and aid to straight economic reliance should be allowed to continue giving terrorists the run of their territory,' " he said. " 'I would be very much surprised indeed if these two states really had no knowledge of ANC activity within their borders. It's an absolute impossibility.' " He said it was more likely they knew of the bases and at least gave tacit approval. He advocated shutting the country's borders to both countries.

CITIZEN on Slabbert Trip

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* notes that after opposition leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's talks in Lusaka with the ANC came the explosions in the northern Transvaal and in Durban. Now he has traveled to Maputo to give Mozambique President Samora Machel the opportunity to air all his complaints against South Africa. "We don't know what Dr Slabbert thinks he is doing. If he goes on this way, he might proceed to Luanda, where the Angolan Government, we are sure, could give him a whole list of complaints about the SADF and Pretoria." He might also visit Zimbabwe to hear Mugabe's complaints. "All of which would be playing into their hands, so we say: Come, come, Dr Slabbert. Are your journeys and talks outside South Africa really necessary — or advisable?"

Hendrickse on Colored Unrest

Labor Party leader Rev Allan Hendrickse told the paper in an interview in Cape Town carried on page 11 that "unrest at Coloured schools will soon die down as people become frustrated by the 'politics of protest' and seek positive results in education." While admitting his party had recently received heavy criticism, he said that its actions had been "misconstrued" and that in months ahead he expected "growing support from the teachers corps for 'the positive things that can be done in the mean time, while we remain committed to the end product of a unitary education system.' "

Pay Beach Controvesy

An article on page 12 reports from Cape Town that the city's controversial "pay beach" fences will be removed at the end of the month and their re-erection will depend on the Camps Bay taxpayers. Although city councillors believe some form of control

was necessary, a survey of taxpayers would be carried out at the end of February and a final decision on the beach will depend on the outcome. "Councillors interviewed felt the experiment had been successful, but some were still 'dead against' paying to use beaches."

Boesak on Emergency

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 January on page 3 reports that Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told mourners at a funeral in Soweto that "the state of emergency was nothing more that an excuse for murder." Boesak urged the audience not to give up the " 'fight for liberation' " " 'If we give up the struggle now we must give up our human dignity, we must give up our rights as human beings.' " He noted that the government had said that people have not seen " 'what the South African Government is capable of doing. What they mean is not that they will do more justice or do more right. The struggle is hard. The road to freedom is long but we must be prepared to pay the price.' "

ANC 'Stronger Than Ever'

THE STAR reports on page 15 that political analysts say "the banned African National Congress (ANC) enters its 75th year in a stronger position than ever before." Dr Tom Lodge of the University of Witwatersrand said the ANC's "popularity is growing stronger by the day. Its following is increasingly organised, increasingly able to control people through (other) organisations." Professor Robert Schrire of Cape Town University said the "longer the Government delayed in dealing with the issue of black rights the more important the ANC would become." The Nkomati Accord had forced the ANC "to grow tougher and more diplomatically sophisticated." The conference in Zambia last June had brought younger, tougher men into leadership positions. However, the exile leaders probably had little control over cadres in the field and probably had not sanctioned the Amanzimtoti blast. According to analysts, "the ANC's organised network in South Africa is small but the movement has a vast informal following." According to Dr Lodge, " 'The ANC is beginning to play a leadership role almost like that of a Government.' " He said it would "patiently build its undergroud network, try to infiltrate the labour movement in South Africa and increase diplomatic contacts with Western countries." Professor Schrire said the ANC's tactic " 'would be to increase the cost to whites of maintaining apartheid race laws.' "

School Opening

On the same page, the paper reports that "black parents, pupils and teachers around the country will defy the Department of Education and Training's decision to reopen schools on January 8." They endorsed the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee's resolution to delay the opening until 28 January. Meetings were held around the country on the issue. Some speakers were critical of parents for failing to support their children. Others decried the student's slogan of "Liberation now, education later."

STAR on Moutse

In an editorial on page 14, the paper says that lives were lost "in emotional clashes in Moutse in the Transvaal midlands because of the Government's needless urge to clean up the homeland consolidation map." Government efforts to consolidate had directly triggered the violence. The blacks fear if they are incorporated into the homeland, they will lose South African citizenship, despite government assurances to the contrary. "The most immediate way to stop the fighting in Moutse is for the Government to suspend Moutse's incorporation into any homeland. But the more permanent way of resolving the friction is by extending full political rights to blacks within South Africa instead of offering the devalued currency of homeland political rights."

Black Education Crisis

In an article on the same page, Abner Saule, a deputy school principle in Soweto, offers two possible solutions to the black education crisis. "The first will be to formulate one common, non-racial education system for all the citizens of South Africa." He asks that committees be formed to consider this option. Under such an option, a common curriculum would be created. "The second alternative would be to allow the African people to formulate their own education system." This could start with the appointment of a commission to investigate black education which would present its report to a black conference on education. Much work will have to be done and "blacks have to feel that they are in full control of their education." Meanwhile, "attention should be focused on pupils' grievances."

Living Standards Decline

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 January on page 2 reports that as a result of lower private sector wage increases, living standards will decline again this year. Increases ranged up to 12 percent but small firms and firms under pressure paid much smaller or no increases. With inflation expected to be at least 15 percent, standards of living will decline for the second year in a row.

Gloomy 1986

According to a Nedbank pubication, "effects of the foreign debt repayment moratorium and re-imposition of the financial rand are more far-reaching than has so far been acknowledged. Both will harm the already gloomy prospects for 1986," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 3. "Interest rates will go higher and the exchange rate and the growth of the economy will be lower than would otherwise have been the case."

Stock Exchange To Boom

On the same page, the paper reports that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange "appears set for another boom year." The main factors which will influence the market are an inflation rate of between 18 percent and 20 percent and a continuation of high interest rates as loans are switched from foreign institutions to domestic ones. The economy is expected to have little effect on the exchange, although it may improve in 1986 or 1987 "given more favourable socio-political conditions." An improvement of the

dollar gold price or a decline in the dollar could help the market.

Interest Rates Must Fall

A column by Harold Fidjhon on page 8 says that Reserve Bank officials will be meeting this week to discuss ways to bring down the interest rates. This is "part of De Kock's policy mildly to stimulate the economy by bringing down interest rates. He does not want any severe or prolonged hiccups during the rate reduction process." However, banks are now rushing to follow this policy although "in the long run the will of Pretoria will prevail because the Reserve Bank has the ultimate control of the market."

SOWETAN on Meetings Ban

In its editorial, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 January on page 4 says despite the fact that the country is the most powerful in Africa, it "tends to exhibit the classical action of an insecure Banana Republic by bullying dissension and opposition in undemocratic ways. The damage that this does to the country's internal stability and international reputation is massive." One such move is banning meetings of 74 black political groups. Although the paper does not know if the government has secret information concerning the threat of these groups, it feels that not all of what has been happening is the result of the groups' activities. However, repressive actions will likely stimulate a response and force organization underground. "By banning the people from expressing themselves, the State is closing the channels through which, or rather it is destroying the democratic areas though which it can read the wishes or gripes of the people... The danger now is the Government will not know what is about to happen and when." For radicals, this is a golden opportunity to attempt things they would not try if they were operating in public. Such actions also send a negative signal to the rest of the world.

No to Centenary

The paper reports on page 6 that the Community Support Committee [Cosco] "has warned it would take action against companies taking part in the Johannesburg Centenary celebrations." These actions were not specified but they would be aimed at discouraging blacks from taking part because "blacks have no cause to rejoice." The group plans various activities to dramatize the repression suffered by blacks for 100 years.

BEELD on Landmines

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 January in an editorial on page 10 says that with the weekend landmine incident the new year began with a continuation of the terrorist attacks that saw out the old year. The latest incidents have been so horrific in the eyes of all civilized persons that even the ANC has hesitated to claim responsibility for them. "If one is to believe that this was not done under orders from the ANC, then one must also believe that its leadership is losing control over a murderous wing whose thirst for blood staggers the imagination." "South Africa ought not to be alone in this onslaught. If only the world would accept that one country's terrorist cannot be another's freedom fighter." Referring to Britain's *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper, which pointed out the lack of any international outcry over the Amanzimtoti explosion, the editorial notes that the ANC has its office right in London where it continues to plan its hellish deeds. "Terrorism will never be eradicated in this way. There will be many more bloody deeds in South Africa, but so too will there be many more in Rome, Vienna, and London, unless the world comes to its senses and sees the murderers for what they are and acts in unison."

BEELD on Faction Fighting

Another editorial on the same page says factional fights are nothing new to South Africa, but in the past these took place in rural areas where authority is not strongly felt. However, the recent Zulu-Pondo clashes occurred close to an urban area, as did those between the Pedis and Ndebeles. "The creeping unrest in the country can easily cause minor grievances or incidents to flare up into ugly confrontations, particularly in times of economic need." The paper says such clashes can occur in other parts of the country where similar tensions exist. "Indeed, at several places in the country, explosive situations are beginning to develop which need urgent attention. Political and economic solutions must be found in the country, but these must take into account the ethnic tensions which have continued for decades already."

Building Industry's Prospects

The business section reports on page 22 on the review of the building industry by the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, which predicts that the industry will continue in a recessionary trend right through the year. The demand for residential and business premises will be hardest hit, the report says, adding, however, that with the improved cash flow position of building societies and the lowering of interest rates on bonds, it will become easier for individuals to afford homes. The report adds that any improvement in the demand for housing will first be felt in the real estate market before it leads to an increase in the demand for new housing.

Port Elizabeth Beach Boycott

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 3 January reports on page 8 that blacks are now boycotting multiracial beaches in Port Elizabeth. The report quotes J. Crafford, the city's beach director, as saying that two popular beaches which are normally crowded with as many as 35,000 blacks were deserted on New Year's day. The boycott is said to be at the instigation of the United Democratic Front.

Fund for Victims of Terrorism

In its editorial on page 14, the paper says it is most unfortunate that the state president's fund for victims of terrorism is almost exhausted. It says part of the reason may be the recession, which has forced people to count each penny very carefully. Then, too, the trustees of the fund have not been keeping the fund in the public eye and the needs of the victims have not been publicized. "However, the terrorist does not concern himself with whether or not the time is appropriate for his victims. And as shown in the Amanzimtoti incident and the landmine explosions, he does

not worry in the least who his victims are. Anyone reading this editorial could well be the next victim needing assitance form the fund. This is a matter of national importance. We ask all readers to make a contribution, no matter how small."

8 Jan Press Review

MB0805 [Editorial Report] **Williamson on Power-Sharing** — Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* on 7 January carries on page 4 an interview with Major Craig Williamson, "regarded as South Africa's most successful secret agent." Williamson believes "Black criticism of South Africa's capitalist system is largely justified. The system, as presently applied, does not sufficiently include Blacks, he says." Williamson recently resigned from the security police to enter business. He also said "he was seeking a wider platform to promote his view that there should be genuine power-sharing in this country," although he does not link his campaign to any political party. He called for making blacks an integral part of the capitalist system as he does not believe "violent revolution" can be fostered when people are well off. As for the ANC, he says the organization presents no military threat to South Africa, "which has not yet unleashed its full potential power." He says he thinks there is an element within the organization with whom negotiations might be possible, although "these elements did not hold the real power." Although he believes in power-sharing, Williamson does not believe in majority rule. Such a solution would "lead to inter-factional violence among Blacks, the scope of which no-one in the West had contemplated." He feels that black unemployment is the largest contributor to the violence.

ANC Bank Robber

The paper reports on page 5 that "a would-be bank robber who said he wanted money to recruit members for th ANC" was sentenced to 4 years in prison. He carried out the robbery with a mock bomb, presenting the teller with a note which asked that the money be turned over and said the "ANC needs cash to recruit more people." He was knocked unconscious by a guard when leaving the bank.

Neighbor Countries Warned

In an editorial on page 6, the paper says that "South Africa's neighbours had better beware. For as one landmine blast follows another...the time when South Africa will retaliate comes closer." Calling such a response "inevitable," it says the people support such retaliation and no intervention by Britain or the United States will make any difference. "We would like to think that even at this 11th hour they will clampdown on the ANC so that the SADF will not find it necessary to make retaliatiory or pre-emptive strikes. If the SADF does carry out raids, the neighbours who are hit will only have themselves to blame, since if they had acted timeously, they would have been spared any attack."

Complaints on Durban Beaches

An article on page 13 cites Durban's beach manager, Mr Alan Pembroke, as confirming that "his office had been flooded with complaints" over the behavior of blacks on the beaches during the holiday season. A *CITIZEN* survey of 100 visiting white families showed that 60 would not return to Durban. "The beach incidents are expected to raise a major row when the city council meets later this month," as Conservatives predicted there would be trouble and facilities were inadequate to handle the crowd.

Status of Steel Industry

In an article on page 18, the paper cites the latest review of the Steel and Engineering Federation of SA (SEIFSA) as saying the steel and engineering industries "do not expect any meaningful turnaround in their overall performance until late 1986 at the earliest." It further said that "strong recessionary conditions" in the manufacturing sectors were "aggravated by the current conflict situation in South Africa." The review said major declines in output in 1985 will be recorded in the automotive industry, the machinery sector, transport equipment and electrical machinery. "Employment statistics further confirm the continuing downturn in the metal industries," with about 6 percent of the labor force, or 23,000, losing their jobs.

Debt Rescheduling

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 January carries a front-page article on the visit by Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss banker who is trying to reschedule South Africa's debts. Although no one would discuss the topics to be examined when he visits the country, "it is certain the foreign creditor banks' displeasure with SA's debt rescheduling proposals will be a central issue. The other major issue will be prospects for further reform in SA and there has been speculation that Leutwiler will meet President P.W. Botha for discussions." Director General of Finance Chris Stals said " 'no one expected the foreign banks to accept SA's initial rescheduling proposals.' " The proposals merely " 'provided a document for further discussion.' "

Citibank Backs Ewing Pact

Also on the front page, the paper reports that Citibank has agreed to "go along with the moratorium on the repayment of Ewing McDonald's R93.4 m debt." The bank agreed after the company had gone to the Rand Supreme Court, which ordered a meeting of bank creditors to consider the scheme. Citibank's director said it appeared the company's "management and shareholders were going to do their utmost to keep the business running smoothly."

More on Williamson

In an article on page 2, the paper reports on the depature of Major Craig Williamson from the Security Police. Williamson said that he left the police on amicable terms but now wants a role in the country's political future. " 'After having been involved as a civil servant for the past 11 years in the political situation in which SA now finds itself, I concluded that the security and military solution was only part of the solution.' " " 'If we don't find real solutions to the problems — both politically and economically — the potential for internal unrest is vast and can only get worse. The solution will mean sharing power both politically and economically, and I want to be a part in determining how that solution can be achieved.' "

Stability of Rand

In another article on page 2, the paper reports that while the rand has risen to a level higher than in many weeks, $.40, "foreign exchange dealers are still worried about the downside potential." The weakness of the dollar was one reason for the rise. Once the rand started to rise, "the Reserve Bank moved in to underpin it" and the market's firmness resulted from this action. Some bank dealers said the rand might rise to $.45 but "questioned the feasibility of it remaining at that level without some change in political perceptions." Without a positive statement by President Botha in opening parliament, the rand might drop again.

Pay, Price Gap

Another article on the same page reports "an ever-increasing gap between the consumer price index and pay," according to Barclay's Bank chief economist Cees Bruggemans. The gap " 'is now uncomfortably large and inflation seems to be carrying its own momentum.' " A Standard Bank economist said that "gross domestic product was unlikely to keep pace with the population growth. While there would be increasing demand for social and infrastructural services."

Mixed Movie Theaters

An article on page 3 says that "admission of all races to certain cinemas and drive-ins since November has not affected attendances." The director of marketing for one theater group said "there had not been much reaction one way or the other to the new deal."

Johannesburg Consumer Boycott

Another article on the same page say that blacks may resume boycotting white-owned businesses in the Johannesburg area on 15 January, according to a spokesman of the Johannesburg Conumer Boycott Committee. He said discussions were now underway on the issue. The committee said the boycott had been successful in Soweto, Potchefstroom, Kagiso, and Krugersdorp and that people had spent less money on alcohol and luxury items.

BUSINESS DAY on ANC

In its editorial on page 4 entitled "Realpolitic and the ANC," the paper says it is opposed to violence and is against the ANC on these grounds. However, the reality is "we will have to negotiate, yes, even with the ANC." Although supporting the government's opposition to terrorism, "we believe that sooner or later the SA Government will find itself embarrassed by its uncompromising and oft-repeated refusal to negotiate even with such reprehensible murderers as the ANC." In part the government brought this on by failing to deal intelligently with moderates like Chief Buthelezi. The government is right to oppose ANC violence. "But eventually the ANC will have to come down to earth. And when it does government should be ready to turn a change in attitude to advantage and to negotiate from strength. It should not have painted itself into the corner into which its vainglriousness suggests it is heading. The war we are fighting is also one of wits."

200,000 Jobs Lost

In a front-page article, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 January reports that "more than 200,000 jobs have been axed in the industrial sector as order books have shrunk in the three-year slide into recession," according to the Stellenbosch University Bureau for Economic Research. "The survey also said a resumption of foreign investment could be vital to regenerating employment." The productive capacity in used had dwindled to only 83 percent and the labor force of 1.5 million had been cut to 1.3 million. A survey of manufacturers showed most were pessimistic.

Ellisras Incursion

In an article on page 3, *THE STAR* quotes a leading farmer in the Ellisras area as telling reporter Dirk Nel that the terrorist incursion "was not completely unexpected." He said the area "was an obvious target because of its remoteness and the fact that several farms were unoccupied. It had proved to be a popular access route for illegal immigrants and terrorists would naturally take advantage of this." He said he hoped a more effective infrastructure would be developed to counter the terrorists. He noted that a lot of the land was owned by people who lived elsewhere but that at current prices, the farmers could not buy up this land.

West Rand Boycott

On page 6, the paper reports that the consumer boycott has been extended indefinitely to th West Rand townships of Kagiso and Munsieville near Krugersdorp and a boycott of Greyhound buses has been launched. The bus boycott has also been initiated at Mohlakeng and Westonaria near Randfontein. A Krugersdorp boycott spokesman said that its " 'grievance and demands' " had not been met. " 'Basically we do not see why we should support white-owned businesses while their brothers are still oppressing us.' " He charged that the Greyhound Bus Company had allowed police to use its buses to bring "vigilantes" who "went around assaulting members of activist organisations. Wherever there are funerals of unrest victims, the bus company refused to hire buses to the deceased's family."

STAR on School Opening

In its editorial on page 10, the paper says it hoped the government's response will be positive to the request by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) to postpone the opening of black schools until 28 January. It praises the SPCC and similar groups as being "among the few bridges remaining between the Government and the radicals. The negotiators will gain credibility if they can show some results for their efforts. If their representations on broader student grievances are rejected they will be seen as powerless as well as suspect." The editorial notes that there will be only a minimal turnout if opening is not postponed. "The loss of three weeks' schooling is surely insignificant when weighed against the alternative — which might be another full year lost and still further chaos."

U.S. Envoy Replaced?

In an article on the same page, Neil Lurssen of the paper's Washington Bureau speculates that Ambassador Herman Nickle may be replaced, not because the administration urgently needs a change or because it wants to "send some dramatic diplomatic signal to the Botha Government and South Africa's black opposition leaders" but because he has been on one of the "hottest foreign seats" for 4 long years. Possible replacements might be David Miller, ambassador to Zimbabwe, or Richard Viets, a Middle East specialist. Choosing a non-Africanist might signify the administration "is taking a different tack on South Africa even though its basic policy of constructive engagement is likely to stay in place for at least another year." The article notes the increased domestic pressure the Reagan Administration is under on its policy toward South Africa and says there are few "diplomatic trophies" the Americans can hold up. The article points out that Ambassador Nickle is associated with opposition to economic sanctions and the current constitution and that a successor would not have "to carry that baggage in dealing with South Africa's blacks — which the State Department now regards as a priority."

Retaliation for Ellisras

On page 11, Gerald L'Ange of the paper's Africa News Service discusses possible retaliatory moves for the Ellisras bombings. The article notes that both the immidiate neighbors, Botswana and Zimbabwe, deny there are ANC basis on their soil. "This accepted, the question is whether there are any they do not know about — and, if so, whether South Africa knows where they are and can locate them accurately enough to attack them." If there are no such bases, then possibly they transit from bases in Zambia. One option would be "to squeeze off the ANC traffic at source," either by restricting Zambia's exports and imports to pursuade it to expell the ANC or to "raid ANC bases in Zambia, if their positions are known, which would not be difficult for bases in Namibia but might be hard to sustain. It is more likely that South Africa will choose to put pressure on intermediary countries.

NCM Goes Public

On the same page, the paper reports the National Convention Movement (NCM), launched by various groups, has gone "public" with an appeal for mass support. It has sent letters asking for support to the media and various influencial people across the political spectrum.

SOWETAN on Police Resignations

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 7 January reports on page 2 that two policemen in Pretoria's black township of Soshanguve have resigned in response to a call by political organizations. A spokesman for the Soshanguve Residents Association said the two resigned after a call for policemen and town councillors to resign "in solidarity with other oppressed blacks." One of the policemen was quoted as saying he "was tired of serving in the police while people who fought for their rights were victims of the 'system.'"

Editorial on School Situation

In an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says the confusion over when black schools should open has given black children a "cast-iron excuse to continue their 'freedom before education campaign.'" It must be remembered that there are children who believe 1986 should be a year of dedication to the struggle. The people and the government are preparing themselves, "wittingly or un-wittingly for a solid fight." "The situation in the schools will affect the situation in the societies," the editorial concludes. "It is not something happy to look forward to for this year."

PAC Chairman Comments

In an article on page 6 from Harare, the *SOWETAN* reports Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], as saying his organization has been involved "'in the elimination of collaborators and state puppets' in South Africa." Quoting an interview Mlambo gave to a Tanzanian publication and reprinted in the Zimbabwean *HERALD*, the article says Mlambo dismissed suggestions that the PAC and ANC were sworn enemies and said the two groups must speak "with one voice."

BEELD on Apartheid

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 7 January says in an editorial on page 6 that "anti-apartheid, like apartheid has unfortunately become a word that has been misused." In South Africa there is a large following that is against apartheid. Even the government is busy dismantling the cornerstones of traditional apartheid. It notes that "if South Africans would ask people and organizations what they stand for and why, then the necessary peace negotiations would be quicker and easier."

USSR Afrikaans Broadcasts

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 5 January says in an article on page 6 that the Soviet Union has intensified its propaganda campaign against South Africa on Friday night when it began broadcasting directly to South Africa in Afrikaans." This Friday night's short program of 12 minutes featured mainly a news bulletin and interviews with Soviets on their new year resolutions. This program will be presented weekly in Afrikaans.

Inkatha Leader's Article

In an article in the same edition of *RAPPORT* on page 12, Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, says "history has shown that hope is still a strong driving force." Among his reasons for hope for South Africa, he says that South Africa could become the leading democratically industrialized country in Africa if it can solve its problems. He says "what is necessary now is for the state president and his men to put the interests of the state above party politics." He observes that they must realize that there would be serious consequences if apartheid is dismantled in an unsystematic and ad hoc manner.

ZAMBIA

Defense Minister Pledges Support for Botswana

MB071857 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Minister for Defense General Malimba Masheke said today that barbaric acts against Zambia and Botswana will not deter them from supporting the just struggle in southern Africa. He said that the aggressive acts by the apartheid regime only served to unite the two countries even more to face the enemy as a united force. Gen Masheke was speaking at (Arkan) barracks where he officially opened the lawn tennis quadrangular tournament between the Zambian and Botswana defence forces.

Foreign Minister Defends Commonwealth Group

MB071044 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Zambia has disagreed with views expressed by prominent anti-apartheid leader Allan Boesak that South African blacks must be wary of the Commonwealth peacekeeping committee on South Africa. Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma instead urged South African blacks to give the committee, formed at last year's Commonwealth meeting in the Bahamas to promote dialogue between races in South Africa, full support.

Dr Boesak attacked Britain and urged blacks not to support a (?truce) initiated by that country. Prof Goma said Britain was only one member of the Commonwealth and is not even the chairman of the committee which is co-chaired by former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and former Nigerian Head of State Olusegun Obasanjo. He said both the South African Government and the blacks should give the committee a chance to do its work and see how the Commonwealth as a group can help find a peaceful solution to problems in that country.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Reaffirms Solidarity With PLO

MB071221 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has reaffirmed Zimbabwe's unflinching solidarity with the PLO in its struggle against Zionist imperialism. Comrade Mangwende made the reaffirmation in a speech read on his behalf by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, in Harare yesterday at an occasion to mark the 21st anniversary of the PLO. It is our own experiences in Zimbabwe that convinced us that while the path of revolution is not an easy one, Palestinian victory is certain because the PLO has a just cause.

In reply, the PLO ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade 'Ali Halima, said the recent air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, in which the United States was involved, showed Zionist determination to exterminate the Palestinian leadership. Comrade Halima expressed the commitment of the PLO to continue fighting for self-determination.

Security Forces Kill Four 'Bandits,' Recover Weapons

MB070850 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Security forces killed four bandits in three separate contacts last week. Two of the bandits were killed in Nkayi Communal Land on Friday night, whole another was shot in the Hwange area on Thursday. The fourth bandit was killed during a contact in the Lupane Communal Lands on Saturday afternoon.

A government spokesman has said six AK rifles, some ammunition, two grenades, a wristwatch, medicine, and [word indistinct] were recovered during the contact.

Commerce Leader Predicts Continued Economic Growth

MB060908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, ZNCC, Comrade Ernest Chiweshe, says employers have realized that black workers have rights. The ZNCC leader made this remark on a Zimbabwe television program, "The National," last night, and added that the picture is now completely different from the one obtainable during the colonial era when employers only negotiated wages and conditions of service with white employees.

Turning to the country's economy, Comrade Chiweshe stated that this has grown by between 3 and 4 percent and that according to his organization's estimate, it will continue to do so this year. Answering a question on Zimbabwe's membership for the Preferential Trade Area of eastern and southern African states, he said the country is the only one reaping immense benefit from the regional grouping.